THE "GIRL FROM FRISCO" AT WEST END CINEMA.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

WEST END CINEMA
THE COOLEST AND THE MOST COMFORTABLE THEATRE IN BOMBAY

PRESENTED BY THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. V NO. 266 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1917 TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

STEAMERS of the P. & O. Co., will be despatched to London at frequent intervals calling at Aden, Port Said and Marseilles.

The BRITISH INDIA Co. will despatch Mail steamers for Karachi, Persian Gulf and East and South African ports at frequent intervals.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. and O. and B. I., sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.
For Sailings and Freight apply to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
BOMBAY BRANCH
Alice Buildings, Fort,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE.—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet 128 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 819,057.
Steamers will be despatched at regular intervals to Japan via Singapore and Hongkong.
For freight and other particulars regarding sailing, etc., please apply to the Undersigned.
M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.
Sukhadwalla Building,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE
GREAT AMERICAN REMEDY.
Prof. JAMES'
Electro Tonic Pearls.
These Pills positively cure sleeplessness, failing memory, brain fag, incapacity, disinclination for work, study or business, general debility and all results of over work and dissipation. In cases of premature old age, involuntary discharges and weariness after slight effort these Pearls effect a wonderful and almost a miraculous cure.
Price: Bottle of 25 Pearls, Rs. 1-4-0.
Price: Bottle of 40 Pearls, Rs. 2-0-0.
V. P. Charges, annas four extra.
SOLE AGENTS:
THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO.
Market, BOMBAY

BANKING

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,250,000
Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Mombasa
Bombay	Rangoon	Nairobi
Madras	Mandlay	Nakuru
Karachi	Colombo	Kisumu
Lahore	Kandy	Jinja
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Kampala
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Entebbe
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Tanga, East Africa
Tuticorin	Zanzibar	Dar-es-Salam, East Africa.
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE
payable in the principal cities of Europe India, Africa, America and Australia ar purchased or collected.
DRAFTS
are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.
RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
Established 1879.
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 36,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 22,100,000
HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.
Branches and Agencies at.

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fongtien (Mukden)	Sydney (Australia)
Harbin	Nagasaki	Seattle (U.S.A.)
Hongkong	Newchwang	Tiehling
Honolulu	New York	Tientsin
Kobe	Osaka	Tokyo
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	Pekin	Tsingtau
Liaoyang	Singapore	Tsinanfu

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for One year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
EVERY description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
N. IGARASHI,
Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, BAGHDAD,
BASRAH AND AMARA.
Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders. £900,000
Reserve Fund £70,000
BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K.T. (Chairman).
Sir Edward Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
Lieut.-Col. J. Leigh Wood, C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown Shipley & Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq., (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (Martins Bank, Ltd.)
BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarjee Goculdas, Esq.
BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 5 PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT Accounts at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
SECURITIES received for safe custody and interest and dividends collected for clients.
D. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

BANKING

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 18,750,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 2,100,000
HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA, JAPAN.
BRANCHES AND AGENTS:

Bombay	Kyoto	San Francisco
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Hankau	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	New York	Yokohama etc.,
Kobe	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.
J. SATO, Manager.
Church Gate Street, Bombay.
P. O. Box No. 389.

BANK OF BARODA, LIMITED.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE—BARODA.
Branches:—Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana and Surat.
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 20,00,000
Capital Paid-up ..... Rs. 10,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,75,000
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.
Capital Authorised 50,00,000 0 0
Capital Issued 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Subscribed 31,00,000 0 0
Capital Paid-up 16,33,439 15 5
Reserve Funds 11,37,432 8 9
HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.
Branches:
Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jummu, Srinagar and Jhelum City.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc. of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
NAND LAL PURI,
Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOW'S PENSION FUND, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, near Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Captal over Two Lakhs.
Investments in Government and approved Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. Liberal Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to—
GANJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasu

INSURANCE

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(HEAD OFFICE: BOMBAY).
Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, Kt.
Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.
For Prospectus and further particulars—Apply to—
SECRETARIES & MANAGERS,
JIVANLAL, DASTUR & Co.,
112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

HOTELS

THE CHEAPEST FIRST CLASS HOTEL
at which to put up at in Bombay is the
RAILWAY HOTEL
Those visiting Bombay should not fail to try the "Railway" Hotel situated at Charney Road, in a central healthy locality.
DINNER TABLE A SPECIALITY.
Competent Chefs, High Class Wines and Billiard Tables.
Please write to Manager, Railway Hotel, Charney Road, BOMBAY. Telephone No. 511

EASTERN HOTEL.
13, Meadows Street, Bombay.
EXCELLENT CUISINE,
ELECTRIC LIGHTS.
MONTHLY RESIDENTS AT CHEAP RATES

DURBAR DELAVER RESTAURANT.
Hot meals of exquisite taste and best quality.
14, GREEN STREET, FORT.

R. K. F. SASANIAN & CO.
Marine Lines, First Lane.
BAKERS & CONFECTIONERS,
GENERAD MERCHANTS AND TOBACCONISTS.

THE EVER POPULAR
EMPRESS HOTEL
NASIK ROAD,
DEOLALI.
MODERATE CHARGES.
FAMOUS FOR CUISINE
SPACIOUS GYMKHANA.

JATAKAVIDYANILAYAM.
Send a copy of your horoscope or your age with any twenty numerical figures. You will be given a true and accurate general Life Reading for Five rupees and for one year to come Rupees Three only.
One rupee for one month.
A trial assures you of the well appreciated Astrological Truths.
DANDIBHATTA RAMAMURTY SASTRY
Proprietor.
Modekurru,
Kothapeta Post,
Godavari Dt.

TURKO-ROMAN BATH.
WITH MASSAGE AND VIBRATORY MASSAGE
by a qualified Lady.
Separate Chambers for Ladies only.
Insure your Health and Beauty.
Open: 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
Sundays not excepted.
THE POPULAR BATH CHAMBERS.
303, Hornby Road, Fort, opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw's.

FASHION—UP-TO-MARK.
USE Our "English," "French," "Chinese" and "Japanese" Silk's and highly finished "Art Embroidery."
CHIC AND BEAUTY IN EVERY THREAD.
OUR Stock leads the fashion of the day and our patrons are the leaders of "fashion-up-to-date" *Our Show Room is a veritable palace of.*
MODERN SILK FOR MODERN DRESSES.
SILKS Our Show Room is a Palace of Silk goods, To visit it is a *"Study in Modern fashion* and modern Dress materials. *Your visit. Solicited.*
AHMED E. ESAALI,
EMPIRE BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY YOUR LUCK
2,000 HANDSOME AND BEAUTIFUL FREE PRIZES
WHERE?
AT JAPANESE FINE ARTS
NEXT TO NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA Ltd.
To be distributed among 2,000 first Customers purchasing goods upto Rs. 10 or above. Not merely the prizes, but a great amusement too for the Customers in the drawing of the prizes.
COMMENCING FROM 5th NOVEMBER 1917.

SILK! SILK!
If you wish to know WHERE you can have best Silk piece-goods and embroidery at the
Lowest Prices
where you may see designs never seen before, then pay a visit to or write for Patterns (free) stating requirements to
KARANJIA & Co., Ltd.
270, Hornby Road, Fort.
Opposite: Messrs. John Roberts & Co.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.
20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF 3 CASES GENTS' NEW BOOTS AND SHOES AND 14 BALES LADIES' SECOND HAND OVERCOATS, SHIRTS (Gents'), SCARLET COATS AND MORNING COATS.
On MONDAY the 12th day of November, 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by public auction at their Rooms next to the Post Office, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of K. C. MARROTT Esq., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. S. AMANULLAH, the following:—
3 cases containing 272 pairs Gents' New Boots and Shoes.
5 bales each containing 100 Ladies' second-hand overcoats.
1 bale containing 300 shirts (Gents').
3 bales containing 375 Pensioners scarlet coats.
5 bales each containing 100 old morning coats.
J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 7th Nov. 1917.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS
31, Medows Street.
AUCTION SALE OF MOTOR TRUCK.
Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co. will under instructions from Messrs. MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM and MADAN, Attorneys for Mr. Khimji Damji, the Receiver in Bombay High Court Suit No. 708 of 1917, Lukhmidas Ratansey v/s. Thackersey Dayal and another sell by public auction on FRIDAY, the 16th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their sale rooms.
One 4 tons motor lorry of "Gurford" make having a capacity of 8,000 lbs. and having a maximum speed of 10.8 mile per hour with its accessories.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of knocking the lot to the purchaser and the balance shall be paid and the truck taken delivery of within seven days of the day of sale.
The truck can be inspected at the compound of Sir Mangaldas Nathoobhoy's bungalow at Girgaum Cross Road.
SORABJEE CAWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th Nov. 1917.

SALE BY AUCTION.

GANDHI & CO
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
No. 52 Medows Street.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 175 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 7th November 1917, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Sheth Jagabhai Dalpatbhai at Chinch Bunder and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Memon Haji Gani Soomar
175 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins each of ¾ lb. each containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets (balance of the soda of 550 c/s.) contract of Asho Sudi 15.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
SALE TO-DAY AT 3 p.m. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF 225 CASES JAPANESE CAMPHOR.
THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 7th November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co. will sell by public auction by order of Thakkar Gopalji Ganji at his shop at Vadgadi and on account and the risk of defaulting purchaser Shah Haridas Jagjiwan.
150 cases Japanese camphor each case of 80 tins each tin of ¾ lb. each containing 24 bundles equal to 960 tablets, contract of Asho Sudi 15.
On account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Marwadi Jetaji Lakhaji.
75 cases Japanese camphor as above.
A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.
GANDHI & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 7th Nov. 1917.

MENESSE & CO.
NO. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
AUCTION SALE OF 723 BALES COTTON WASTE OF DIFFERENT KINDS.
Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at Colaba Victoria Bunder, in the New Prince of Wales Press, the following goods:—
By order of the Hubli Mills Ltd:—
14 bales Lickerin fly, 138 bales Lickerin fly, 52 bales strips, 100 bales oily sweepinwgs, 16 bales oily cotton, 54 bales oily cotton, 112 bales oily cotton, 16 bales oily bobbin silver.
By order of the Gokak Mills Ltd:—
114 bales card fly, 107 bales Gin droppings.
The above will be sold in different lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.
MENESSE & Co.,
Bombay, 7th November, 1917.

ADVERTISEMENT AND SUBSCRIPTION RATES

"Wanted," "To be Let," and "For Sale" Advertisements, when not strictly appertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be prepaid:—

Advertisements not exceeding (20 words) 8 annas per insertion; every additional word ½ anna.

Advertisements are not received after 3 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements.—6 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch. Minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices.—Twelve annas per line or Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns.—Two annas per line or Re. 1 per inch. No display allowed.

Educational Announcements.—Six annas per line or Rs. 3 per inch.

All advertisements are payable strictly in advance.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
"Bombay Chronicle," Office,
No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	Daily. Rs.	Sunday Rs.
Local	30	5 per annum.
Up-country	35	6 per annum.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Bookkeeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes. Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay. z

LEPROSY of ten years standing, Leucoderma and patches of any duration arising from vitiated blood cured radically and permanently in four weeks. Rs. 7/8 per week. Three days treatment sent free for trial. THE EASTERN MEDICINE STORE, 77, Durga, Ch., Mitter Street. Calcutta. 895.

DON'T CONDEMN YOUR TYPEWRITERS—We undertake all sorts of most intricate repair works and execute them in a quite substantial and up-to-date manner at very reasonable charges. Typewriters cleaned, Typewriters overhauled, Typewriters adjusted, Typewriters repaired at lowest charges. Every repair guaranteed. Estimates free. A Rev. Gent. writes "If anyone desires a Typewriter repaired promptly and with care, I am sure he can go to no better place in Bombay than to your Firm."

We repair all makes of Typewriters.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.,
86, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tele: "Writertype."

MATRIMONIAL.

WANTED—A young man of independent means, minimum income per month Rs. 250, for an exceptionally educated and accomplished Hindu Khatri Punjab girl, aged about 17. Only educated Hindus of liberal ideas need communicate with Box, No. 354, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 528

HOTELS & HEALTH RESORTS

DEOLALI'S PREMIER HOTEL.—Grand Hotel well-known for Best cusine, cleanliness and home comforts and separate Blocks. Moderate charges. Apply, H. F. SETNA, Proprietor 1000

FRUITS.

WALNUTS or CHESTNUTS, 9 lbs. nett for Rs. 3-8, dried apple rings for cooking 6 lbs. for Rs. 4, honey 5 lbs. for Rs. 4, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Duff Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Panjab. 352

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED.—A capable Office CLERK with sound knowledge of Gujrati, English and Typewriting (for China, Japan) Bohra preferred. Apply to Box 304 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 339

WANTED for a first class daily newspaper a thoroughly experienced man as MANAGER. Must be fully acquainted with and experienced in all the duties pertaining to the Managership of a first class newspaper office and press. Apply stating salary, etc., to the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LTD., Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—B.Sc. or B.A. with Science from 1st December, 1917, as Assistant for A.-V. School. Pay Rs. 60—5/3—75. State age, experience, optionals, second language. Applications to reach the undersigned before the 15th November, 1917. CHAIRMAN, Municipal School Board, Ankleswar.
Municipal Office, 30th October, 1917.
510

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HEAD CLERK, conversant with all Departmental accounts for a local Mill. Apply to Box No. 376, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 597

WANTED—DISTRIC AGENTS in Bombay Presidency for the sale of shares of Tea Garden. Apply for terms and particulars to ORGANISER, 254/256, Chira Bazaar, Bombay. 624

WANTED—Experienced SALESMAN for Mill Stores, Dyes and Chemicals, having good influence with Mills. Apply to Box No. 378, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 602

WANTED—CLERKS for service in Basrah and Amara. Previous banking experience preferred. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to:—THE EASTERN BANK, LTD., Bombay. 626

WANTED—HOSPITAL ASSISTANT for temporary work at Deolali to join immediatley. Apply personally to our office at Deolali or Bombay, PHATAK & WALCHAND, LTD., Military Contractor, Love Lane, Mazgaon, Bombay. 615

WANTED—Two SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEONS for the Baroda State Service. Salary Rs. 30 rising to Rs. 100. Apply with copies of Testimonials to the CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, Baroda State. 586

WANTED—3 DUFTRIES for Service in Mesopotamia Pay Rs. 14 plus 50 per cent. Batta per mensem. Apply to:—The ASST. DIRECTOR, Dairy Farms. Southern Circle, Poona. 584

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in English, as ASSISTANT in a Publishing firm. Preference given to one in the teaching line. Good salary to a really capable man. Apply Box No. 360, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 541

WANTED—A MUSALMAN as TUTOR knowing English, Persian and Urdu. He must be strong in English and Mathematics. Pay Rs. 50 P. M. rising to Rs. 75. Apply to The PRIVATE SECRETARY, Mangrol (Kathiawar). 585

WANTED—A GUJRATI CLERK immediately, knowing English correspondence and typewriting for general office work. Best references or Guarentee for Rs. 500 required. Apply EXCELSIOR ELECTRIC CO., 181, Hornby Road, Fort. 603

WANTED—GRADUATES and UNDER-GRADUATES, (who have passed at least P. E.) of the Bombay University to apply for a copy of English Satyartha Prakath, a highly rich and instructive religious book, a few copies whereof are to be distributed free of charge. Applicants should submit their applications to the U. S. with copies of their certificates before 30th November. Up-country applicants are requested to enclose 5 annas postal stamps to meet postal charges, etc., Public Libraries of good standing will also be eligible for applying. Local applicants should enclose one anna stamp. Apply to Hon. LIBRARIAN, Arya Pratinidhi Sabha, Bombay 4. 614

SITUATION WANTED.

EDUCATED PARSEE LADY wants TUITIONS or COMPANIONSHIP. Apply Box No. 377, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 600

WANTED—SITUATION anywhere except India, Africa and Persian Gulf, by an energetic man knowing English, Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-keeping Correspondence and the leading vernaculars. Experience over 10 years. Excellent credentials. Can bind by an agreement if required. Write to "M. S. M.," c/o The Oriental Engineering and Trading Co., Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay. 613

WANTED.

WANTED—A PARTNER with Rupees fifty thousand to start a profitable business; will invest Rs. 25,000. Apply to Box No. 364, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 557

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE OF "THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE in the principal cities of India. For term communicate with the MANAGING-DIRECTOR, Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., 6 Medows Street Fort, Bombay.

WANTED—AGENTS by The Eastern Industrial Works for Phenyle. Sealing Wax, Black Japan, etc. Write G. V. MEHTA & Co., Shanghvi Sadan, Sandhurst Road, Bombay. 9559

WANTED—Anybody wishing to let or sublet a flat for 2 to 6 months. Kindly write fully stating situation, accommodation and rent, to "G," Halcyon Lodge, 1st floor, Vachhagandhi Road, Gamdevi, Bombay. 601

APPLICATIONS are invited for three Scholarships of Rs. 15, Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 per month for one year commencing from November, 1917, for three Bania Female Students in Higher Standards in School or reading in College. Apply to Box No. 2, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 957

WANTED—STUDENTS desirous of joining Colleges to see PRINCIPAL, EMPIRE ENGLISH SCHOOL for Matric and Senior Cambridge, conducted under Educational Experts at Convenient times at 259/261, Hornby Road., opposite Messrs. Cox and Co., FRESH NAMES enrolled for Matric and Cambridge, (July & Dec.) 1918 Rs. 15.

WANTED

WANTED to purchase or rent—a BUNGALOW or LAND—at Santa Cruz or thereabout. Apply to Box No. 356, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 534

FOR SALE

STAMPS—Jind George Service Complete Rs. 1/8; Patiala ditto (7) Rs. 1/6; Bhopal 1908, 8 as.; 4 Poonch Rs. 1/8, fine copies—DeSOUZA, Rajghat, Agra. 598

FOR SALE—Second-hand Single and Double Roller Gins, Engines, Boilers, Double Opener, Loco-type Boilers. For particulars write to ENGINEER & CO., Pydhonie, Tram Junction, Bombay. 621

FOR SALE—Two BABCOCK and WILCOX BOILER 24 N. H. P. 160lbs. working, certificate. Apply DAWOODBHOY NOORBHOY CHOONIA, Kamatipura, Shuklaji Street. 499

FOR SALE—Second-hand BILLIARD TABLE by John Roberts. Complete with all Accessories and in working order. For price and particulars. Apply K. N. SERKARI, opposite St. Joseph Convent, Bandra. 604

FOR SALE—CALTHORPE MOTOR CYCLE, 2¾ H. P. 2 speed. Free Engine, 1915 Model. In very good condition and in perfect running order. Price Rs. 650. Apply to L. D. BATLIBOI, Dady Terrace, Gowalia Tank Road. 616

FOR SALE—Copy turning Lathe length 7½ feet and Oxy Acetylene, Welding and Brazing plant. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 618

FOR SALE—½ H. P. PETROL ENGINE with Dinamo plant and 1 H. P. ½ H. P. ¼ H. P. A. C. Motor, new. Apply LONDON AEROGRAPH, 36, Charni Road, Girgaum, Bombay. 617

GARDEN PEAS—Acclimatized Peas grown on the Department's Experimental Farm are available at annas three per pound. Packing and freight extra. Apply to the DIRECTOR OF AGRICULTURE, Srinagar, Kashmir. 608

RARE OPPORTUNITY—A GINNING FACTORY in thorough-running order, FOR SALE in United Provinces, owner having other engagements. Apply to "D." care of Dr. J. J. Naegamwala, next to Leach and Weborny, opp. Clock Tower, 129, Esplanade Road, Fort. 599

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—To HINDUS ONLY—FLATS on Hughes Road, upper floors, available from 1st January 1918. Apply to S. N. DABHOLKAR, Choupaty Road. 512

DEVLALI.—Mr. Cama's bungalow "CAMP VIEW," Nasik Road. For particulars apply to the MALI, or at the "CHRONICLE" OFFICE, Medows Street.

AT BANDORA, one storey Big BUNGALOW opp. Dr. De'Monty's Dispensary, open from all sides, suitable for Factory or Residential purpose. Apply M. B. CASSINATH, 13/15, Oak Lane, Fort. Bombay. 533

TO LET on LONG LEASE property admeasuring about 9.194 square yards of the trustees of the Sett Merwanjee Framjee Panday Charitable Funds, situate at Love Lane, Mazagon. The provisions of the lease with Government, relating to the property can be seen at the office of the Funds, during business hours by applying to the CHAIRMAN Mr. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE PANDAY, Merwan Bagh, Colaba SEALED OFFERS are hereby WANTED for such long lease. 583

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT. GOVERNMENT WORKS AND ENGINEERING FIRMS.

WE have been appointed SOLE DISTRIBUTORS for the BENGAL BRASS CO., LTD., and can supply from stock Brass Stop Cocks, Bib Taps, Ferrules and most lines of Plumber's Brass work. Please send for prices to PALLONJEE EDULJEE & SON, Khetwadi Back Road, Bombay. 611

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.

ONE mild steel crank shaft 21ft. in length over all with neck 15in. diameter by 30in. long, Fly wheel space 7ft. in length and 20in. diameter and flat made for 8 keys and crank end 16in. diameter by 11½in. in length at each end. Apply to Messrs. THE ELPHINSTONE MILLS, Elphinstone Road, Bombay, stating offer. 585

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that sealed tenders will be received up to 5 p.m. on the 3rd December, 1917, by the Superintending Engineer, Krishnaraja Sagara Works, for the supply of Cement, Stock, Tools and Plant, Explosives Articles required for manufacturing gun powder, Kerosine oil and Petrol as per details on pages 799 and 802 of the "Mysore Gazette." 577

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the registered office of the company, No. 3, Medows Street, Bombay, on the 10th day of November, 1917, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon when the subjoined Resolution will be proposed as an EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTION.

RESOLUTION.

That the capital of the company be increased by the creation of 6,000 new shares of Rs. 50 each to be called Preference Shares and that the rights privileges and conditions following be attached to such Preference Shares, that is to say,

(1) The said Preference Shares shall carry the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of seven per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon respectively.

(2) The said Shares shall rank both as regards dividend and return of capital pari passu with any further Preference Shares hereafter created and in priority to all other Shares in the company but shall not confer any further right to participate in profits or assets.

(3) The Preference Shares shall confer the same right of voting at any general meeting of the company as any other Shares and they shall qualify any person to be a director of the company.

(4) In the event of the company being wound up the surplus assets thereof shall be applied in the first place in repaying to the holders of the said Preference Shares and of any other Shares entitled to rank pari passu with them the full amount paid up thereon and subject as aforesaid such surplus assets shall belong to and be divided among the other members of the company.

(5) The directors shall be and they are hereby authorised to issue the said Shares to such persons and to be paid for by such instalments or otherwise as they think fit and without being bound to offer the same or any of them to existing members of the company.

Should the Resolution be passed, with or without modification, by the required majority, it will be submitted for confirmation as a SPECIAL RESOLUTION to a second Extraordinary Meeting which will be subsequently convened

Dated the 29th day of October, 1917.

By Order of the Board,
R. K. R. CAMA,
Managing Director.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS our clients, Messrs. HENRY F. COCKILL AND SONS, LIMITED, of Cleckheaton and Manchester, in England, have for many years past been manufacturing and exporting into India leather belting known as "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" having impressed thereon at intervals the device of a diamond with the word "STRETCHLESS" and the letters "M" and "V" respectively above and below that word enclosed therein (a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof) which device is the registered trade mark of our clients in the United Kingdom and has for a long time past been used by them in India and other countries as their trade mark on the abovementioned leather belting of their manufacture to distinguish such belting from that of other manufacturers. And Whereas it has been brought to the notice of our clients that another manufacturer recently shipped into India leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR in design and arrangement to our clients' trade mark which our clients claim to be an unlawful imitation thereof and calculated to deceive purchasers into the belief that the leather belting so marked is belting of our clients' manufacture

Notice is hereby given that the said device, a diagram of which is set out at foot hereof, is the exclusive trade mark of our clients and is impressed at intervals on every roll of "COCKILLS' STRETCHLESS BELTING" and the public are hereby warned against importing, purchasing or otherwise dealing in leather belting having impressed thereon a device SIMILAR to the said trade mark and notice is also hereby given that any person found importing or dealing in leather belting marked with a device so SIMILAR to that of our clients' trade mark as to be calculated to deceive will be proceeded against according to law.

HENRY F. COCKILL & SONS, LTD.,
MAKERS,
CLECKHEATON.

M STRETCHLESS V

PAYNE & Co.,
Attorneys for Messrs. Henry F. Cockill & Sons, Ltd.
395

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MANOR VIRJI has contracted for absolute sale to our client ANANDJI DAYAL, the property more particularly described in the Schedule hereunder written. All persons having or claiming to have any estate, right, title, interest, or claim into or upon the said land hereditaments and premises or any part thereof either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, charge or otherwise however are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned within 14 days from the date hereof at their office at 121 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay. And that after the expiration of such time the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim and the same shall be considered to have been waived.

SCHEDULE.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at 1-t Pathan Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and in the town and Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 133 3/9 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2514, New No. 9545 and Old Survey No. 3/370B and New Survey No. 5091 and in the books of the Assessor and Collector of the Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 7804 and Street Nos. 49-51 and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the East by sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the said 1st Pathan Street, on or towards the North by the property of Sakinabai widow of Rajabbhai Peerbhai and on or towards the South by the property of Hirabai widow of Devsy Nathu.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
625 Purchaser's Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that BEEBEE NUZRATCONNAIM, widow of FUTEALLY SHAIK AHMED has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage tenement dwelling houses and bungalow and trees standing thereon situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls of Bombay in Khetwady Road, fronting on the South side thereof in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 140 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2630, New No. 9643, Old Survey No. 843, and New Survey No. 7393 and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 1852 Street Nos. 126-130, Khetwady Main Road, containing by admeasurement 1772 square yards and 23/54ths of another square yard be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property of Nusserwanji Parakh, on or towards the West and North by the Khetwadi public road and on or towards the South by the ground of Nusserwanji Parakh and which said premises were and now are occupied by the said Futeally Shaik Ahmed.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
Dated this 5th day of November, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. HAJI JOOSAB AHMED HAJI HASSUM and HAJI NOORMAHOMED AHMED HAJI HASSAM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitants, have contracted to sell to our client, the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office, situate at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land with all the hereditaments, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate at Chuckla Street, admeasuring 764 3/9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old No. 658 and New No. 6344, Old Survey No. 906 and New Survey No. 2294 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2111 and 2110 (1), 2110 (2), Street Nos. 113-21A, 2-8 and 1-3, being bounded on the East by a public passage, on the West by the Chuckla Street, on the North by the property of Vasanji Dewraj and on the South by the property of the said Haji Joosab Ahmed.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
609

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HAJI JOOSUB AHMED HAJI HASSUM, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, has contracted to sell to our client the undermentioned property.

Any person having any claim or interest by way of sale, mortgage, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, share or otherwise in the said property or any part thereof, is hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at their office, situate at No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim or interest as aforesaid.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground Rent land with the hereditaments, messuages and tenements standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Chakla Street, admeasuring 250 1/9 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 659, 659, New Nos. 6345 and 6346 and Collector's Old Survey Nos. 905, 905 and Collector's New Survey No. 2295 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward Nos. 2108 and 2109 and Street Nos. 2-10 and 111 and bounded on the East by sweeper's passage, on the West by Chakla Street, on the North by the property of Haji Joosab Ahmed and Haji Noor Mahomed Ahmed and on the South by the property of Abdul Kadar Khatkete.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
CAPTAIN & VAIDYA.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
610

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom off Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PURSHOTAM WALJI, late of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant a merchant .....Deceased.

1. JAMKUVAHU, widow of PURSHOTAM WALJI, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Borah Bazar Street, within the Fort, and
2. GOKALDAS GOPALDAS, of Bombay Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Frere Road, within the Fort, Executrix and Executor named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Thirty-first day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen and in the Eighth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Ag. Registrar.
(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 31st day of October, 1917.
Messrs. MADHAVJI KAMDAR & CHHOTUBHAI,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOKLIBAI alias Bai SURAJ, daughter of HURGOVANDAS alias KILABHOY PRANJIVANDAS and widow of VIJBHUKHANDAS NAGARDAS, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client PRAGJI KHANJI. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, gift, mortgage, charge, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 50, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the assessor and collector of Municipal rates and taxes within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered null and void and to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of quit and ground rent tenure together with the messuage or tenement standing thereon situate, lying and being at Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 192 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 710 and 710 New No. 5919 and bearing Old Survey No. 1082 and New Survey No. 8517 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East by the said Mody Street, on or towards the West by the property of Kaliandas Keshavdas and Tulsidas Keshavdas, on or towards the North by the property of Vrijlal Lakhmichand and on or towards the South by the property of Manji Keshavji which said hereditaments and premises are now assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2086 and Street Nos. 244-246 and 248.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
P. L. PARUCK,
For Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
623

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that GOSWAMI SHRI PRADUMANLALJI, SHRI MOORLIDHAR MAHARAJ, has contracted for the absolute sale of the property described in the schedule to our client, Mr. NARMADASHANKER HARJIWAN JOSHI.

All persons having any claim against the said property whether by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 121, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without any reference to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground of Pension and Tax tenure, situate at and on the south side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. A/7292, being the portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. A/2127, Old Survey No. 13, New Survey No. 2/7292, together with the messuage, tenement, dwelling house and structures standing thereon, assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2483, Street Nos. 4 and 5 and bounded on or towards the East partly by the property of Navivala and partly by a private gully, on or towards the West by the property of Lalchand Jasodanand, on or towards the North by the hilly ground of Jaffer Sulleman and on or towards the South by the said Walkeshwar Road and which said premises are now in the possession of the tenants of the mortgagor.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
MEHTA, DALPATRAM & LALJEE.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
617

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PALLANJI KAWASJI KAVARANA and Bai RATANBAI, his wife, of Bombay, Parsis, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client. Any person having any claim in or to the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, exchange, mortgage, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lease, lien, easement or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to us at our office No. 14 K, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, and to the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of perpetually renewable leasehold land together with the messuage, dwelling house or range of buildings standing thereon, situate at Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 3,888 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey Nos. 6925 and 6926 and bounded on the East by the property of the late Esmail Habib, on the West by the property of Rao Bahadur Ellappa Balaram, on the North by the property in the possession of the Napier Foundry Co., Ltd., and on the South by the Foras Road, which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2971 (2), Street No. 47, Ward No. 2972, Street No. 1, Ward No. 2975 (1), Street No. 4, Ward No. 2975 (2), Street No. 4 A, Ward No. 2975 (3), Street No. 4 B, Ward Nos. 2976 and 2974, Street No. 5, Ward No. 2977, Street No. 6 and Ward Nos. 2978 and 2973, Street No. 7, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendors.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1917.
MERWANJI KOLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
611

Rs. 4

Will Bring You One Beautiful Set of

32 BRASS TOYS

As Cheap As Charming.

These toys are generally much appreciated by everybody for their cheapness, brilliancy and excellency, and are specially suitable for children as their playful and instructive organs.

Each Family Should Have A Se

Order from:—

GOOD LUCK COMPANY,
BENARES CITY.

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SALE BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & CO.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUNGALOW AT MIDDLE COLABA ROAD AND FACING THE HARBOUR.

Under instructions from the Executors and Trustees of the late Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th November, 1917, sell by public Auction at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.),. on the premises the following:—

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold ground renewable in perpetuity on payment of a fine of Rs. 100 every 21 years and of which the yearly rental is Rs. 23-15-2, together with the messuages, tenements, bungalow and outhouses standing thereon situate at Middle Colaba in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and containing by admeasurement 2,024 square yards or thereabouts. Ward A. No. 205, Street No. 289, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the sea-shore on or towards the West by the Middle Colaba Road on or towards the North by the property in the occupation of Heptoola Esufalli and Taherali Esufalli and on or towards the South by another property in the occupation of Peeroshaw Cooverji Umrigar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

The property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Executor of the late Mr. B. H. Hewett, late Deputy Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on FRIDAY, the 9th instant, sell by Public Auction at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), at No. 19 Marine Lines, on the ground floor of the premises, very valuable and old blackwood and teakwood plain and carved furniture, glass ware, crockery ware, Oval dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards screen, sofa, easy chairs, almyrahs cupboards, pictures, writing tables, card table, valuable engineering and other books, single cots, hall lamps, baba English cot, meat safe, filter, English ice box, copper utensils, two Baba perambulators, etc.

Catalogues are ready and property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED AND INTESTATE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from the Commissioner of Police, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on SATURDAY, the 10th November, 1917, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the Police Commissioner's Office, opposite Crawford Market, a quantity of unclaimed and unserviceable properties, arms and ammunition, etc.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 10th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.).

1 second-hand rubber tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham.

1 grey horse, aged, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT THE CORNER OF ESPLANADE ROAD, AND MEDOWS STREET FORT, KNOWN AS "ORIENTAL BANK BUILDINGS."

Under instructions from Mr. Hormusji N. Vakil, the sole Surviving Executor and Trustee of the last Will and Testament of the late Mahomed Haji Saboo Sidick and with the approval of the Hon. the Advocate-General of Bombay in order to wind up the estate and utilise the surplus in charity, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned immoveable properties by Public Auction, on the premises on the day and the time hereunder mentioned:—

On MONDAY, the 19th day of November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground with the buildings, messuage and dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at the corner of the Esplanade Road and Medows Street in the Island of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,155 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 82, New No. 4919, Old Survey No. 1384, and New Survey No. 9454, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward, Ward Nos. 1155, and 1156, Street Nos. 57, 59, 63, 65, 67, 69, 71, 73, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the East by the Medows Street, on or towards the West by the Esplanade Road, on or towards the North by the angle formed by the junction of the Esplanade Road, and Medows Street, and on or towards the South by the property belonging to Government.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., Attorneys for the Executor and Trustees, or Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, Attorneys for the Advocate-General of Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 6th November, 1917.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO
Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort Bombay. Telephone No. 1285.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The undersigned will REMOVE their Rooms to the GROUND FLOOR No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, (just opposite the Military Square Lane) on and from MONDAY, the 12th November, 1917. The other entrance to the above premises is next to the "Advocate of India Offices, at Dalal Street, Fort.

A FINE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTMENT.

AUCTION SALE OF A PROSPECTIVE PLOT OF LAND ADJACENT TO THE VICTORY MILLS AT FERGUSSON ROAD (Two minutes way from the Lowwer Parel Station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway).

On WEDNESDAY, the 21st November, 1917, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable Plot of Land, facing the Fergusson Road, Worli and having a frontage of over 200 feet.

DESCRIPTION:—All that piece or parcel of Foras, Pension and Tax Land situate, lying and being at Fergusson Road, Worli in the district of Mahim, containing by admeasurement 7,000 square yards, be the same more or less, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 320, and 321, and New No. 12354, Old Survey No. nil, and New Survey No. 1-2805 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under Ward No. 2128, (1), 2128 (2), and Street Nos. 1123 and 1124A, and bounded on the East by the Property of the Victory Mills, on the North by the land of the said Victory Mills, on the West by the land or ground of Pirojsha Jamsetji Joshi, and on the South by the Fergusson Road.

Further particulars, conditions of sale and Inspection of plan, etc., Title Deeds can be had from the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF 61 DITMAR LAMPS No. 20.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the office concerned.

61 Ditmar Hanging Lamps No. 20.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 7th November, 1917.

AMUSEMENTS:

LAST NIGHTS OF PRESENT
REVUE SERIAL
6-30 TO-NIGHT 10 P.M.
GAIETY THEATRE—EDWARDES

PALACE
OF VARIETIES.
GAIETY REVUE CO.
PRESENTS THE
5th REVUE SERIAL 5th
THE
BANG GIRLS
IN JAPAN
TO-MORROW GALA NIGHT
LAST WEEK OF PRESENT Co.
Will Present the
LAST OF THE REVUE SERIALS
THE BANG GIRLS IN PARIS
BY NIGHT & BY DAY.
Opening Thursday 15th November
THE EVER POPULAR MELBOURNE'S REVUE & COMEDY Co.

WHOSE IS THN MYSTERIOUS VOICE!

What infernal cunning, what devilish brain, guides the desembodied hand straight to the throats of its victims?

You'll be so excited you'll hang on to your seat like grim death, as scene aften scene of baffling mystery strange crimes, stirring adventures, and the marvellous feats of John Shirley, scientific detective, pass before you on the screen.

SEE
THE VOICE ON THE WIRE
The Photoplay Serial Supreme.

Nothing like it ever shown before. Fifteen powerful episodes that excite, entrance enthral.

See it. It is so big and wonderful you'll be amazed, delighted. Set aside one evening each week to go to the.

ELDORADO
CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD, North. Tel. 1304.

The most comortable and up-to-date Cinema at the North of the City.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY
at—7, 8-30, 10-15 p.m.

YOU WANT SOMETHING.
We have got something which you will want to see.
YOU CAN NOT AFFORD TO MISS
Seeing this most sensational film
A ROYAL ACROBAT.
A ROYAL ACROBAT.
featuring
"BUFFALO"
the world's strongest man.
SENSATION.
EXCITEMENT.
INTEREST.
STRENGTH.
Received everywhere with exclamations of Surprise and Satisfaction
IT IS THE OPPORTUNITY OF A LIFE TIME.
THRICE NIGHTLY:—7, 8-45. 10-30.
Increased Prices Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 3.
NEW ALEXANDRA
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.

WEDNESDAY 7 NOVEMBER
SPECIAL MATINEE at 5-15 (S. T.)
FOURTH INSTALMENT OF
TREY O' HEARTS
From 7th to 9th November
SPECIAL TRAIN SURPRISE.
BLACK NIGHT'S DARK DEED!
and many most sensational Films.
Every night at 7-0; 8-45 & 10-30 (S. T.
NEW ALHAMBRA
CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD
Tele. No. 2471.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
FAREWELL WEEK
LAST FEW NIGHTS
OF THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS SEASON.
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30
"THE MORALS OF MARCUS"
How a girl escaped from a harem and found a corner in the heart of Sir Marcus Ordeyne. This is one of Miss Doris Phillips' greatest hits.

TO-MORROW AT 9-30 P. M.
By Special Request:
"PEG O' MY HEART"

FRIDAY AT 9-30 P.M.
A TRIPLE BILL.
The late Sir Henry Irving's Masterpiece:
"WATERLOO"
The Comedy Drama from the London Coliseum:
"THE GIRL"
and
"A BIT OF OLD CHELSEA"

SATURDAY, MATINEE AT 5 P.M.
"PEG O' MY HEART"

SATURDAY NIGHT AT 9-30.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCE.
"SEVEN DAYS' LEAVE"
Night prices:—Rs. 4, 3, 2, 1 & Ans. 8.
Matinee prices:—Rs. 3, 1-8, 1 & Ans. 8.
Booking at ROSE & CO.
Week days:—from 10 a.m. till 6 p.m.
SATURDAY:—till 1 p.m.

MISS DORIS PHILLIPS HAVING RECOVERED FROM HER ILLNESS, WILL APPEAR IN THE REPERTOIRE DURING THE WHOLE WEEK.

POPULAR PICTURES
EVERY EVENING AT 6:45 ONLY.
"HABITS OF THE PEOPLE INHABITING THE CAUCASUS"
"NELLY THE LION TAMER"
"CINDERILLA"
"TWEEDL'DUM MARRIES AN AMERICAN"
PATHE GAZETTE.
AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.
Prices:—Rs. 1/8, Re. 1, Ans. 8 and 4. Box seats, Rs. 2.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.
HOME OF CELEBRITIES.
A CONTRIBUTION BY THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
AND THE
HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO.
TOWARDS
"OUR DAY"
ON MONDAY 12th.
THE HOWITT-PHILLIPS CO. WILL REMAIN OVER UNTIL THAT DAY AND PLAY
THE FAMOUS LONDON FARCE:
"THE GLAD EYE"
WHEN THE ENTIRE PROCEEDS OF THE HOUSE WILL BE HANDED OVER TO THE ABOVE CAUSE.
Plan now open at Rose & Co.
Prices as usual.
COMMENCING AT 9-30 P. M.
ALL EXPENSES OF LIGHT, ADVERTISEMENT AND ALSO THE STAFF CONTRIBUTED BY THE ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

B. JOSHI & Co.,
GOLDSMITHS AND JEWELLERS,
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Telephone No. 3623.

NOTICE
The Empire Tobacco Co.
CIGAR AND CIGARETTES DEPOT.
(Opp. FLORA FOUNTAIN)
41, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

Excelsior Syndicate Attractions
THE EXCELSIOR AT 9-30 P. M. EXCELSIOR CINEMA AT 6-30 P. M.
EMPIRE CINEMA FROM 6-30 to 11 P.M.

EXCELSIOR
To-night at 9-30 p. m.
MAURICE E. BANDMAN PRESENTS
NEW BANDMAN COMEDY COMPANY
To-night Wednesday November 7th
"CHARLIE'S AUNT"
Thursday and Friday at 9-30 p. m.
The most powerful "CROOK" play ever written
"KICK IN"
SATURDAY at 9-30 p. m.
The Laughable Satire
"THE ROTTERS"
SUNDAY at 5 p. m.
HALF PRICE MATINEE
"KICK IN"
Prices as usual. Plan at ROSE & Co.
EXCELSIOR CINEMA
TO-NIGHT AT 6-30
PATHE'S SUPER SERIAL!
THE
"IRON CLAW"
Complete Episodes Every Week.

EMPIRE
Bombay's Premier Picture Theatre
TO-NIGHT
At 6-30, 8-15, & 10 P. M.
ALL-PATHE PROGRAMME
The Beautiful French Star
MDLLE ROBINNE
MDLLE ROBINNE
MDLLE ROBINNE
IN
"JEALOUS OF TO-MORROW"
a Pathe play in 3 acts.
PATHE'S LATEST GAZETTE
Reissue of Wiffles' famous 2-part comedy
"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"
"A NIGHT OUT"
OR
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
"THE GIRL IN THE TAXI"
"A Night out"—the Cinema version of the popular Bandman play is undoubtedly
WIFFLES' GREATEST SUCCESS
EMPIRE
For the pick of photoplays.

IMPERIAL
LAMINGTON ROAD.
"ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW."
TO-NIGHT
"NEW MEXICO CLIFF DWELLERS"
A Combitone Travel.
PATHE GAZETTE
Latest.
"PATRIA"
Pathe's Serial Supreme. 9th Episode.
CATS PAW AND THE SCAPEGOAT"
10th Episode.
"WAR IN THE DOOR YARD"
Featuring
"Mrs. VERNON CASTLE"
The great society dancer.
"LUKE'S TROLLEY TROUBLE"
Comic.
TIME:
7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Matinee Every Saturday and Sunday 5 p. m.
POPULAR PRICES.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN CINEMA
NEW SANDHURST ROAD, KHETWADI JUNCTION.
60,000 ft. long.
LIBERTY
20 Episodes 40 parts 12,000 ft. weekly.
OR
LOVE'S BATTLEFIELD
A most sensational, exciting and thirilling film.
THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY—7-0, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
2nd week 2nd instalment commencing 3rd November 1917.

ONCE AGAIN IF IT HAS SLIPPED YOUR NOTICE!
The marvellous three episodes of the American DAUGHTER OF DEMOS,
"THE GIRL FROM FRISCO"
VIZ:—
1. On the brink of War
2. The Border Wolves
3. The Dominion of Fernandez

have been actually galvanising audiences into screams of tense excitement and supreme joy at the
WEST END CINEMA
(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)
TIME AND HALF PRICES AS USUAL

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, Nov. 6.

Rainfall has been widespread in South Madras and local in Konkan. Nagapatam reports one and half inches, Marmagoa one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in south of peninsula.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.
Bombay, 5th Nov. 1917.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.906 Inch.
Temperature of Air	80.3 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75.0 "
Dew Point	72.9 "
Relative humidity of Air	0.786 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10)	0.6 "
Maximum temperature of Air	87.0 "
Minimum do.	72.7 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	ENE,WNW,NW,NNW.
Movement of Wind do. do.	130 Miles.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT,

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 6th November, 1917, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Temperature continues in defect.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear. The air is damper than usual in Rajputana but drier in Sind. Temperature is in defect in east Rajputana and at Jodhpur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in defect except at Veraval and Surat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are generally clear.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been local; Ratnagiri has had 0.45 in. and Mormugao 1.01 in. Skies are lightly clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly clouded. Temperature has risen and is now in excess at night over the whole division.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general in south-east Madras and local in the Konkan.

Nearly general rain is likely in south-east Madras and some showers on the north Coromandel coast and in Malbar. Isolated thunder storms are possible in the Konkan and the Deccan.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th of November, 1917.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Nov.)	80.5	62.8	70	0.1	..	—0.05
Lingah	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (5th Nov.)	83.1	70.5	60	0	0	—0.14
PUNJAB—						
Multan	83.1	53.9	59	0	0	0
Rawalpindi	78.3	42.6	56	0	0	0
Lahore	80.6	48.7	54	0	0	0
Hissar	..	..	..	0	..	..
Ambala	75.7	52.1	80	0	0	—0.19
Delhi	77.3	53.3	65	0	0	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	79.6	53.3	59	0	0	—0.03
Mainpuri	80.4	52.2	74	0	0	—0.13
Jhansi	80.5	51.0	59	0	0	—0.04
Cawnpore	79.0	53.7	65	0	0	—0.22
Allahabad	80.6	53.3	68	0	0	—0.10
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	89.3	53.4	24	0	0	0
Karachi	83.5	67.0	47	0	0	—0.04
Ajmer	77.9	49.6	73	0	0	—0.01
Jaipore	81.7	51.3	60	0	0	—0.01
Kotah	80.2	55.8	59	0	0	0
Mount Abu	68.3	52.9	32	0	0	0
GUJARAT KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dwarka	85.4	66.0	82	..	0	0
Veraval	91.1	70.1	44	0	0	0
Rajkot	85.1	58.3	51	0	0	—0.02
Bhavnagar Para	87.0	63.2	63	..	0	0
Surat	91.3	67.9	60	..	0	—0.01
Ahmedabad	89.1	54.4	32	..	0	0
Dessa	87.4	59.3	37	..	0	0
Neemuch	80.1	51.6	59	..	0	0
Indore	82.3	54.8	54	..	0	—0.04
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	78.9	53.8	76	..	0	—0.12
Saugor	81.0	56.0	63	..	0	—0.04
Hoshangabad	83.1	58.0	61	..	0	—0.06
Khandwa	86.9	60.3	51	..	0	—0.10
Akola	90.8	60.4	40	..	0	—0.15
Amraoti	88.3	64.0	46	..	0	—0.12
Nagpur	87.1	64.0	57	..	0	—0.29
Chanda	86.3	62.2	68	..	0	—0.30
Raipur	82.6	60.4	76	..	0	—0.20
KONKAN—						
Bombay	87.0	75.2	84	..	0	—0.22
Ratnagiri	91.9	70.1	75	0.45	0.45	—0.21
Marmugao	86.2	74.9	90	1.01	1.01	+0.59
Karwar	88.4	71.8	93	..	0	—0.94
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	7	62.9	63	..	0	—0.13
Ahmednagar	85.6	60.3	63	..	0	—0.23
Poona	85.0	60.9	61	..	0	—0.28
Sholapur	89.5	70.7	67	..	0	—0.49
Bijapur	86.4	64.9	71	..	0	—0.35
Belgaum	84.5	64.1	74	..	0	—0.78
Aurangabad	86.5	60.6	62	..	0	—0.24
Nizamabad (Indur)	87.0	58.4	45	..	0	—0.26
Hyderabad	85.6	71.2	74	..	0	—0.59
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	87.3	76.6	88	..	0.02	—0.99
Calicut	86.1	73.8	93	..	0	—1.70
Cochin	88.5	74.8	82	0.01	0.01	—2.15
Colombo	86.6	72.1	90	0.06	0.07	—1.70
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	86.6	75.0	84	..	0.04	—2.50
Bellary	88.8	70.1	70	..	0	—0.54
Cuddapah	91.8	74.8	86	..	0	—0.93
Madras	92.2	74.1	80	0.05	0.17	—3.23
Bangalore	84.8	63.0	66	..	0	—1.16
Coimbatore	90.5	70.9	83	0.36	0.36	—3.30
Trichinopoly	86.8	72.6	90	0.57	1.11	—0.09
Negapatam	86.4	74.5	94	1.22	2.52	—1.97

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, on the 6th November, 1917, was 30.127 Inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either merourial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

	Bales.
Egyptian F.G.F. spot sakellaridis	31.95

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,000
" Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..
" Sales of East Indian	..
" Imports	4,000
Mid. Americans spot tradidg value	21.27
Egyptian F.G.F. spot Sakellaridis	31.95
New York 11 a.m., (As known in Liverpool at closing time) Jan.	26.48
Mar.	26.05
May	26.56
New Orleans 10 a.m: Jan.	25.40
March	25.24

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

New Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices
January	21.06—4
March	20.89—1
May	20.67+5

Old Contracts.

Months:	To-day's prices.
Nov.	19.50
Nov.-Dec.	19.10
Dec.-Jan.	18.95
Jan.-Feb.	18.85
Feb.-Mar.	18.76
March-April	18.67
April-May	18.58
May-June	18.51
June-July	18.43

Unchanged.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 5th.

New Contracts

Months.	Closing prices.
January	21.02
February	20.90
March	20.78
April	20.63
May	20.49

Old Contracts

Months:	To-day's price.
November	19.40
Nov.-Dec.	19.00
Dec.-Jan.	18.85
Jan.-Feb.	18.75
Feb.-Mar.	18.66
Mar.-Apl.	18.57
Apl.-May	18.49
May-June	18.41
June-July	18.33

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov 5th.

New Contracts.

Months.	To-day's closing.
January	30.95
March	30.55
May	30.45

Old Contracts.

Months	To-day's closing
November	24.70

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 3rd.

M.G. Bengal	Good		16.80
"	Fully Good		17.05
"	Fine		17.30
" No. 1 Oomra	Good		18.30
" "	Fully Good		18.55
" "	Fine		18.80
" Broach	Good		19.94
" "	Fully Good		20.12
" "	Fine		20.30
" Scinde	Good		16.80
" "	Fully Good		17.05
" "	Fine		17.30

Liverpool, Nov. 5th

M.G. Bengal	Good		16.80
"	Fully Good		17.05
"	Fine		17.30
" No. 1 Oomra	Good MG		18.30
" "	Fully Good		18.55
" "	Fine.		18.80
" Broach	Good		19.94
" "	Fully Good		20.12
" "	Fine		20.30
" Scinde	Good		16.80
" "	Fully Good		17.05
" "	Fine		17.30

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, Nov. 3rd.

	Bales
Total in Sight	3,587,000
Egyptian Visible Supply	231,000
East Indian " "	143,000
American " "	2,479,000
Other " "	66,000
Total Sales	24,000
East Indian Sales	..
Total Speculation	46,000
" Export	..
East Indian Export	48,000
" " Stock	1,800
" " Forwarded	..
" " Actual Export	..
" " Imports	4,600
" " Speculation	..
American Afloat	266,000
East Indian Afloat	24,000
Total Afloat	242,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Nov. 2nd.

LINSEED.

Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. Buyers	595

London, Nov. 3rd.

Linseed Calcutta Oct-Nov. Buyers	595

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

BOMBAY, Nov. 6.

This morning the quotations for Good Broach April were Rs. 464 Exchange and Rs. 466 Association. The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 464½ and advanced to Rs. 467½. The rate then fluctuated between Rs. 466 and Rs. 467, with buyers on Association terms at Rs. 1 higher. It is reported that purchases are being made on Calcutta account. At Colaba the market was slightly easier and Good Broach declined to Rs. 465, and on Association terms business was done at Rs. 466. At the close the tone was quieter and good Broach was quoted Rs. 461.

Ready cotton continues steady and the enquiry by exporters and mills is moderate. New crop Khamgaon is selling at about Rs. 435. The staple is nice, but the cotton contains black leaf.

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Good Broach	April		461
Fine Hinganghat Wardah	January		464
" Nagpur Kampti	"		450
" Khamgaon Akola	"		435
" Khandesh	"		421
" Muthia	"		423
" Bengal	"		350
Fully Good Bengal	"		353

Quotations for NEW CROP are nett, the 5½ per cent. discount having been abolished.

QUOTATIONS 9-30 P.M.

NEW CROP.

Broach Good	April		457/8
Bengal Fully good	January		350

BOMBAY COTTON TRADE ASSOCIATION.

QUOTATIONS 6th NOVEMBER 1917.

Growths.	Fine	F.G	Gd.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengals	389	353		1-25 January
M.G. Sind Punjab	368			"
M.G. Wardha	459			"
M. G. Nagpore	456			"
M.G. Khamgaon Akola Fair staple	440			"
M.G. Khandeish	423			"
M.G. Broach	..		465	1-25 April

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. of 5th November:—

Cotton	838 bales.
Wheat	30 758 cwts
Linseed	6,764 "
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed, etc.	201 "
Gingelly seed	622 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	1,288 "
Castorseed	9,644 "
Rice	16 955 "
Myrabollams	600 "
Cottonseed	4,407 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	3,107 "
Jowar	2,654 "
Maize	106 "
Barley	4,393 "

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as Fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 6th Nov., 1917, at 5-30 p.m.

Growths:	Super Fine	Fully Good	Good	Delivery
Bengals (M.G.)	.. 387	353	..	1/25th Jan. 1
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 262	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Khandeish (M.G.)	.. 418	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Akola Khamg Karanja (M.G.)	.. 436	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 454	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 457	..	..	1/25th Jan. 18
Broach (M.G.)	.. ..	..	461	1/25th Apl 17
	.. ..	..	..	

BULLION.

The Silver Market is steady.
Bar Gold 26-12.
Sovereign 16-13.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 100-10.
Silver Ready Ex-duty 101.

EXCHANGE.

Bank Tel. Transfer 1-4 31-32.
Bank demand drafts 1-5 1-32.
3 Months sight Credits 1-5 13-32.
Bank demand on France Fr. 193.
3 Months sight France Fr. 201.
D. D. on Hongkonk Rs. 204.
D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 290.
T. T. on Japan Rs. 150.
60 days sight Japan Rs. 141½.
Bank demand on New York, Rs. 297½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The following are the nominal rates:—
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47.
5 per cent. War Loan Cum-warrant 95.
5 per cent War Loan Warrant 2-7 per cent.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 82.
4 per cent Conversion Terminable Loan 95.
3½ per cent. Small pieces. 69.
3 per cent. Small pieces. 58.
4 per cent. Port Trust Bond guaranteed redeemable.
3 Months notice. 80.
Long dated 78.
Municipal Long dated 76.
Municipal Short dated 80.
City improvement Trust 60 Years Jan-July, 79.
5 per cent Municipal Tansa 928.
Sanitary 94.
The following are the Bank rates:—
Bank of Bombay 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The share market opened steady and a good amount of business was put through. During the course of the day there was a decline due to profit taking and speculative sales. The market closed steady.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2155, Swan 600, Tata Mill 900, Simplex, 1075, Shapurji 156-4, Pearls 670, Maneckjee Petit 2080, Madhavjee 2675, Kohinoor 1090, Indore Malwa 440, Ind. Bleeching 265, Finlay 520, Fazulbhoys 957-8, Davids 635, Currimbhoys 440, Crescents 287-8, Colaba 1,480, Century 460, Nagpurs 2,845, Bradbuby 675, By. United 965, and Bombay Dyeing 1,150. Indian Cement 350, Katni Ordy. 310, Katni deferred 1,485, Tata Ordinary 295, Deferrede 1,335, Alcocks 1,125, Bombay Tram 385, Bombay Steam 290, Bombay Burma 1,085, and Tata Hydro 1,220.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Standards 2,160, Swan 610, Simplex 1,070, Shapurji 162-8, Madhavjees 2,700 Kohinoor 1,120, Indore Malwa 447-8, Indian Bleeching 250, Fazulbhoys 960, Davids 620, Colaba 1,450, Nagpurs 2,860, Bombay Dyeing 1,190, Tata Ordy 293-12, Tata Deferred 1,300.

NEW STOCK EXCHANGE.

The market opened firm with a good demand for Tata Steel shares but there was a general decline in mill scripts due to profit taking and short covering except in Petits which improved to 2150. There was great activity in cement and mining shares. The market closed steady.

Madhowjis declined to 2,170. Standards to 2,160, Fazels to 960, Currimbhoys to 440, Crescents to 287½, Indore to 447½, Bleachings to 270, Pearls to 660, Nagpores to 2,860, Swadeshis to 2,050, Simplex to 1,072½, Shapurjis to 162½, Finlays to 530, Swans to 612, Centurys to 460, New Greats to 340, Colabas to 1,450. Advance to 1,040, Presidency to 200, Bombay Cotton to 520, Bradburys to 650, Union Flours to 310, Kohinoors to 1,125, Bombay Dyeing to 1,190, Mangaldas to 970, Sholapurs to 6,400, Kastoorchands to 1,450 and Morarjis to 2,700. Tata ord. (old) improved to 293½, Def. (old) to 1,340, Ord. (new) to 300, Def. (new) to 300, Central Mining kept in demand at 54, Shivraipurs at 54, Bundis at 28, Katni Ord. 310, Katni Def. at 1,430. Telephones at 180 and India Agency Cos. at 195.

PARSEE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The Annual General Meeting of the Bomanji Dinshaw Petit Parsi General Hospital was held yesterday evening at the office of Mr. J. B. Petit, Sir T. B. Nariman presiding when the accounts and report for the past year were submitted and passed. The following office-bearers were appointed for the next year: President, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhoy, Vice-President, The Hon. Sir D. M. Petit; Auditors; Messrs. S. B. Billimoria and Co., and Mr. R. K. Mody. Messrs. D. M. Jijibhoy and H. B. Warden were appointed scrutineers.

THE COTTON COMMITTEE.

SUGGESTIONS FOR IMPROVED PRODUCTION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CAWNPORE, Nov. 5.

At to-day's meeting of the Cotton Committee the first witness to be examined was the Hon. Rai Bahadur Jankiprasad. Witness said if the cultivators grew American cotton they could have only one crop a year, while if they grew Deshi one they could have a second one of barley, gram or peas. Therefore, they preferred Deshi cotton to American. Long staple cotton sold dearer than short staple cotton. Therefore long staple cotton was more profitable. As the cultivating classes were generally illiterate no improvement was expected in any cultivation whatever. Witness thought it advisable that the Zemindars should be induced to make their tenants grow the best kind of cotton and supervise if the fields were properly manured. Winess was of opinion that a forecast should be published in the month of August before the cotton season so that traders might make the best use of them. The cotton rates of Bombay and Liverpool markets must be published in the up-country markets.

The next witness, Seth Chiranji Lal Bagla, Chairman, Municipal Board Hathras, corroborated what his predecessor said, and added that forecasts should be published in the vernaculars also.

SEED FARMS.

Mr. Kamlapat of Messrs. Baijnath Juggilal of Cawnpore remarked that the establishment of seed farms with a view to distributing selected seed on a large scale to cultivators would do more than anything else to improve the quality, class, and staple of cotton growing in these districts. The Agricultural Department in Cawnpore have succeeded in growing Deshi cotton of almost excellent quality, and, witness saw there was no reason why that standard should not be perpetuated. Very often the condition of Kapas was objectionable as it was brought in the markets in a very damp condition, which fact not only ruined the class of cotton but it seriously damaged the staple. Cultivators should be taught to pick their Kapas crop during day in an absolutely dry condition, and not early in the morning when covered with dew as it was the practice in these districts. The buyers of raw cotton should also combine and heavily penalise damp goods whilst full prices should be paid for dry Kapas.

Tewari Ram Ghularam, Zemindar, Kadarkot, said that cultivators did not like American cotton much in that vicinity, because it was sown earlier than Deshi and required more water, destroyed by excessive rainfall and in the rainy season it was susceptible to attacks from insect pests. Cultivators who have had two years' experience with this variety, were of opinion that its yield was comparatively less than Deshi cotton and that was the reason why Deshi was given preference to American.

LONG STAPLE COTTON.

Mr. Narain Prasad Kurmi, said that there were some causes which hindered the spread of American cotton. There was lack of water for irrigation crop. In the month of May, the crop remains longer on the ground and the Rasi crop could not be sown. American cotton suffered more from boll worm than Deshi. The difference in price between long and short staple cotton was not sufficient. It was only one rupee per maund and this went away in cleaning etc. Witness suggested that the best seed of long stapled cotton should be distributed to cultivators at reasonable rates at different farms which should be opened at different places, and the price paid for long stapled cotton was insufficient, and therefore should considerably be increased.

Mr. Briscoe, Secretary, Cawnpore Cotton Mills said he would like to see the growth of Amigarh white flowered cotton stopped. That cotton was too much adulterated. It was his idea if this cotton increased to a very large extent, as it was increasing, it might seriously interfere with the supply of the kind of cotton they wanted. He should like that the Agricultural Department should not reissue seeds after getting them back.

TREASURY BILLS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 5.

Treasury bills issued last week total Rs. 73,65,000 for six months bills, Rs. 1,56,00,000 for nine months, and Rs. 1,30,000 for 12 months. Totals to 3rd November stand Rs. 7,69,10,000 Rs. 1,58,00,000 and Rs. 12,55,000 respectively.

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heighs of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated is Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.		Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	
			h.	m.	ft. in.			h.	m.	ft. in.
	Nov					Nov				
Tues.	6	m	4	2	25 11	6	m	11	6	20 6
			4	12a	23 3			9	34a	19 11
Wed.	7	m	4	59	25 3	7	m	0	25a	20 3
			5	35a	23 1			11	5a	20 9
Thur	8	m	6	6	24 11	8			1	18a 19 8
			7	10a	23 6					
Fri.	9	m	7	5	25 0	9	m	0	43	20 11
			8	16a	24 4			1	55a	19 0
Sat.	10	m	7	51	25 8	10	m	1	47	20 8
			9	1a	25 4			2	30a	18 2
Sun.	11	m	8	34	25 7	11	m	2	37	20 8
			9	40a	26 4			3	2a	17 4
Mon.	12	m	9	15	26 0	12	m	3	21	19 10
			10	16a	27 2			3	33a	16 7

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset, according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov:	Sunrise:	Sunset
M 6 (Tuesday)	6h. 41m.	6h. 4m.
T 7 (Wednesday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 4m
W 8 (Thursday)	6h. 42m.	6h. 3m.
T 9 (Friday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 3m.
F 10 (Saturday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
S 11 (Sunday)	6h. 43m.	6h. 2m.
S 12 (Monday)	6h. 44m.	6h. 1m.

Phases of the Moon:—

	d.	h.	m.	
Last Quarter	6	10	33.5	p.m.
New Moon	14	11	58.5	p.m.
First Quarter	22	3	58.8	a.m.
Full Moon	29	0	11.8	a.m.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th Vadh of Ashwin, 1973.
Mahomedan: 20th of Mohurrum, 1336.
Parsi: 28th of Ardibehest, 1287.
Jewish: 22nd of Heshvan, 5678.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Municipal Standing Committee Meeting, 4-10 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14.

Cathedral High School Annual Sports, Cross Maidan, 2-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Nov. 10.

Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., Extraordinary General Meeting, No. 3, Medows Street, 4 p.m.

AMUSEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT.

Excelsior Theatre: New Bandman Comedy Co., at 9-30 "Charlie's Aunt," and Iron Claw at 6-30 p.m.

Royal Opera House, Cinema 6-45 p.m.

The Howitt-Phillips Company in "Morals of Marcus."

Palace of Varieties: At 6-30 and 10 p.m., every Wednesday, Saturday and Monday Show, every Sunday at 6-30 p.m., at Edwardes.

Eldorado Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45, and 10-15 p.m.

New Alexandra Cinema near Crawford Market, 7, 8-45, 10-30 p.m.

Anglo-American Cinema: Sandhurst Road 7-0, 8-30 and 10-30.

New Alhambra Cinema: Sandhurst Road, 7-45, 9-0 and 10-45.

Imperial Cinema: Lamington Road, 7-0, 8-45 and 10-15 p.m.

Empire Cinema: 6-30, 8-15 and 10-0 p.m.

Olympia Cinema: Sandhurst Road.

G. I. P. TRAINS FROM BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep H. M.
Punjab Mail	16 0	14 20
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)	15 0	21 0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	9 15	13 0
Madras Mail	8 40	21 30
Poona Mail	11 25	14 45
Delhi Express (3rd and Inter Class)	8 30	7 0
Poona Express	19 40	7 53
	Dep.	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the arrival and departure time rom Colaba:—

BOMBAY.

	Arr. H. M.	Dep. H. M.
Northern Express	11 35	17 0
Guirat Mail	8 15	21 0
Kathiawar 3rd Class Express	7 40	21 21

Domestic Occurrence.

There will be a Requiem High Mass for the soul of the late Mr. J. D. D'Almeida, at St. Peter's Church, Bandra, on Thursday, the 8th instant, at 7 a.m. (S. T.). Relatives and friends will please accept this the only intimation.

BAND AT ESPLANDE BANDSTAND.

By kind permission of the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Rifles, will play a programme of music under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, at Esplande Bandstand, to-day, at 6 p.m. (S. T.).

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

A leopard cub has been presented to the Zoological Collection by Mr. J. R. Jacob, through the Bombay Natural History Society.

CERCLE LITTERAIRE.

Under the auspices of the Cercle Litteraire Mr. A. P. Maurice Magnier will deliver a public lecture on "A French dramatic poet, Edmond Rostand" on Monday, the 12th instant, at 6 p.m., in the hall of the Cercle.

BOMBAY PPESIDENCY STUDENTS' FEDERATION.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency Students' Federation inform us that Mr. G. S. Arundale has been elected president of the first convention of the Federation to be held in Bombay on the 30th November and the 1st and 2nd December.

A CORRECTION.

In regard to the advertisement which appeared in our issue of 29th ultimo regarding the book "Mr. Montagu on Indian Affairs," published by Messrs. Ganesh and Co. of Madras, it should be stated that the price of the Ordinary Edition is Rs. 1-8-0 and not Rs. 4-3-0 as inadvertently stated.

THEOSOPHICAL LECTURE.

Babu Khusheey Ram of Patiala, will deliver a lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society (72, Apollo Street, Fort) to-day at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), on Esoteric Value of Theosophy and How Light can be easily acquired". The lecture is open to the public, and seats will be reserved for ladies.

MOTOR PROSECUTIONS.

DRIVING WITHOUT LICENSE.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Frank Oliviera, Inspector Sheeby charged Sam S. Francis with driving rashly and negligently on Queen's Road on the 20th October a motor car belonging to the Taj Mahal service company, without a license and with not wearing the prescribed uniform on the occasion. The accused was fined Rs. 30 on the first charge and Rs. 5 on the second.

Kaikhushroo Shapurji was charged with driving with an expired licence Mr. Sorab K. Bhedwar's car. He was fined Rs. 15.

Joosab Noorbhai and Appa Arjun were fined Rs. 15 each for driving their cars without a license.

Deputy Inspector Ferguson charged Mr. C. Preston with driving a motor cycle at 7-30 p.m. on the 15th October without a tail light along Queen's Road, and Mr. B. Barnes with driving his motor cycle without a tail light on the side car. The accused were fined Rs. 5 and Rs. 7 respectively.

Arjun Changoo was charged with driving a motor lorry along Old Modykhana Road without a license. He was fined Rs. 15.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

BOARD TO INSPECT IMPROVEMENT OF ROADS.

At the adjourned special meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay held yesterday, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding, consideration was resumed of the question of amending section 49A of the Trust Act for giving additional powers to the Trust to acquire parts of buildings for improvement purposes.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla said the one point which arose was in regard to the difference in the standards of improvement which had been obtained by carrying out schemes of improvement on the system of wholesale acquisition and demolition of properties and on the system of partial demolition of properties. He proposed that the Trustees as a Board should go and inspect the improvements carried out at Mandvi Koliwada under the former system and in Underia Street under the new method, so that they should be able to properly realise the difference between the two systems; and after such inspection the Board should proceed with the further discussion of the subject. He enumerated and compared the results of the two schemes in reference to costs and the improvements effected and said that under the Mandvi Koliwada scheme the Board had improved 33,000 square yards of land—out of which 17,000 square yards were set apart permanently as open spaces—at a cost of Rs. 3,44,000, or at the rate of about Rs. 78 per square yard, while under the Underia Street scheme roughly 6,000 square yards of land had been acquired at a cost of Rs. 2,91,000 or at the rate of Rs. 85 per square yard and out of this they had provided an area of 2,000 square yards for open spaces. The Chairman seemed to consider that the improvement of all insanitary areas in the city was a liability thrown upon the Trust under the Act and that it was the function of the Board to look out for all such areas. But he (the speaker) would point out that under the Act the Board had to concern themselves with only those areas about which the Municipal Commissioner in consultation with the Health Officer made representations to them.

The Chairman said he did not think there was any good going to inspect the two localities mentioned by Sir Ibrahim as improvements in both cases had been carried out on the same system.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim said that was not the case. The Board had by a resolution laid down emphatically that they did not wish to proceed with the amendment of the Act till a scheme was carried out as an experiment on the lines of the Underia Street scheme. That was on record. The Underia Street scheme was actually undertaken in order to enable the Chairman to prove his case for getting the Act amended.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir said the Chairman in one of his speeches had said that the Underia Street scheme was an experimental scheme.

The Hon. Sir Ibrahim said it was quite correct. The Trustees should go as a body and inspect the improvements or the two localities with their own eyes.

The Chairman said they had all seen them.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha said they wanted to inspect them as a Board and not as individual members.

The Chairman said he did not understand the object of it.

Mr. A. M. Tod said he saw no objection to going to the places.

The Hon. Sir Dinshaw Wacha enquired what objection the Chairman had to their seeing the two places.

The Chairman said they would only be losing their time.

The Board eventually decided to visit the two places on Friday.

ASSOCIATION OF HINDU CRICKET CLUBS.

Under the presidentship of Mr. T. A. Kulkarni a meeting of Hindu cricket clubs in Bombay was held last week to form an association. About nine clubs have approved the scheme and have joined the Association. A meeting of clubs who have joined and those who intend joining this Association will be held on Sunday the 11th instant in Cashibag, C. P. Tank, to elect an executive committee and to do such other work that may be put before them Mr. V. S. Dongre has handed over unconditionally a solid Silver Shield for competition among the Hindu cricket clubs. The competition matches will begin in the cold season and will be open to all the Hindu cricket clubs of Bombay as well as those of Bandra and Thana.

C. H. C. OLD BOYS' GATHERING.

(From a Correspondent.)

The annual gathering of the Benares Central Hindu College Old Boys comes off on the 14th and 15th November, 1917. The programme consists of a Bengali Drama in the evening of the 14th and a Hindi Drama, the next evening a Boat Trip on Thursday morning, Hockey and Cricket matches and the usual Old Boys' dinner besides the Principal's At Home to the Old Boys.

GUJARATI HINDU AMBULANCE.

A meeting of the members of the Gujarati Hinru Ambulance, Hindu Division, was held last Sunday, at Vanita Vishram Bai Zaverbai Hall. Dr. C. C. Merchant, honorary organizer, briefly explained to the members the importance and utility of such institutions in a city like Bombay where accidents were of such common occurrence. He then read over the main rules and regulations governing an Ambulance Brigade.

Amongst other speakers were Mr. Chhotalal V. Shroff, B.A., Superintendent of Mahavir Jain Vidyalaya and Pandit Vrijlal. Pandit Vrijlal said that the true salvation of the soul lies only in relieving the sufferings of others. After duly appointing a managing committee from the members present, the meeting dispersed.

FIRE AT BHENDY BAZAAR.

OUTBREAK IN A THREE-STORIED BUILDING.

A TIMELY RESCUE.

A fire, followed by an explosion, occurred on Monday night, in a three-storied building situated at Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay, resulting in injuries to four persons and damage to the extent of about Rs. 30,000. The fire broke out about midnight and on an alarm being raised, the occupants of the upper floors rushed down and succeeded in reaching the road, with the exception of one Mahomedally Hussenally aged about thirty-two.

On receiving information the Fire Brigade promptly repaired to the scene, where on arrival they found the shop on the ground floor and the front of the building well alight and the whole place enveloped in dense smoke. The doors of the shop were found blown on to the roadway and a portion of the south wall blown on the staircase through an explosion. The fire engines under the direction of Mr. Greenop, chief of the Fire Brigade, started operations, and Mr. Harvey of the Mandvi station went to the upper floors in search of the missing man, whom he found in a bathroom on the second floor, overcome by smoke, and rescued him. The fire was put out in about an hour.

Superintendent Walker, Inspector Power and other Police officers also arrived at the scene of the fire and ascertained that three persons had been injured by the explosion, one of whom was one Mahomedbhoy Nathu, aged 40 years, who was sleeping on the doorway outside the shop and was blown on to the road by the explosion, but who escaped with a cut on the left eye and cheek. Two pedestrians named Kanu Dhondu and Essu Dhaku were injured by the falling debris. The four injured persons were removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where they were treated and allowed to go home with the exception of Mahomedbhoy Nathu, who was detained.

The building in which the fire broke out belongs to one Abdul Hussein. The ground floor was occupied by one Jivaji Ibrahimji Bhownaggerwala, a saddler and ironmonger, who kept his shop there, and the upper floors were occupied by Borah families. The building is stated to have sustained damage to the extent of about Rs. 10,000 which is covered by insurance. The damage to the shop is estimated about Rs. 20,000, which is also insured.

The cause of the fire and explosion has not been ascertained.

WOMEN'S BRANCH OF WAR AND RELIEF FUND.

WORK DURING OCTOBER.

The Honorary Secretary of the Women's Branch of the Bombay Presidency War and Relief Fund writes:—

During the past month large supplies of comforts have been despatched from our Office. Not including clothing over 800 cases were sent out. These contained games of all kinds, cigarettes, bidies, tobacco, milk sweets, various Indian condiments, sugar, etc.

We are receiving larger demands than ever for books, magazines and papers, and would again appeal to the public to spare us all they can. Besides forming Libraries for Busra we send regular supplies to small Units, particularly those in isolated spots, all troop-ships and troop-trains, and some hospitals. Books and magazines as well as papers can be put into the Branch's Collecting boxes which have been placed in convenient positions or send direct to the Depot, at Mayo Road.

INDIAN INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION.

TO MEET IN BOMBAY TO-DAY.

The Indian Industrial Commission will commence its sittings from to-day, when there will be a preliminary conference between the several members who are at present in Bombay. Sir Thomas Holland with Mr. R. D. Bell, the Secretary, and the Joint Secretary Mr. G. H. W. Davis arrived here yesterday morning. The Hon. Pandit Madan Mohan Malavya, the Hon. Mr. C. Low and some other of the members were expected to reach Bombay in the course of the day. The Commission will commence taking evidence from Monday the 12th November.

LECTURE IN POONA.

Under the auspices of the Deccan Sabha, Poona, the Hon. Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri will deliver a public lecture on "Some aspects of the Congress and All-India Moslem League Scheme" in the Kirloskar theatre to-day at 6 p.m.

Dr. P. S. GANLA, M.D.

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Guarantees a perfect and speedy Cure by Serum-Injections in the following Diseases:—

Phthisis, Scrofula, Hysteria, Impotence, Paralysis, Pneumonia, Plague Tetanus and Typhoid Fever.

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SURAJMAL LIBEL SUIT.

MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN'S JUDGMENT.

EXHAUSTIVE ANALYSIS OF THE LAW OF LIBEL.

The following is a first instalment of the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Beaman *in Surajmal V. Mehta vs. B. G. Horniman.*

In my opinion there is no libel. Before going into the details of this case I think it desirable to get, and keep, clearly in view some distinctions between the principal defences to a libel action, which are often confused, both in argument and judicial pronouncement.

1. A defendant may contend that the facts complained of are not libellous.

2. *or defendant may claim privilege,*

3 or defend upon the ground of fair comment,

4. or he may justify, that is, plead the truth of the facts complained of.

The first of these defences may be neglected. It always was, and still is to some extent, a matter of law for a judge and not of fact for a jury. Privilege and fair comment are frequently confounded even in the dicta of most eminent English judges. Yet they have nothing in common. Privilege implies that the matter complained of is a libel, but in the circumstances of its publication and more especially in the relation of parties is protected. Fair comment never is libel. Speaking generally, the defence of privilege is particular to the defendant seeking to avail himself of it, while fair comment is common to everybody. The defence of truth implies that the matter complained of is libellous, but if true, there is a complete answer. Fair comment may be true or it may not. The language of the law always seems to me very loose and inexact, in treating of these topics. Any statement in positive form, is pounced upon as a statement of fact, going beyond comment proper, and therefore outside the protection which the law gives to fair comment. But it is clear that if by comment is meant inference from facts truly stated, the process of inference legitimately leads to a conclusion which may be stated in positive form without losing its essential character.

FACT, DEDUCTION AND FAIR COMMENT.

Thus that which in form is a statement of fact may, on examination, turn out to be no more than what English judges have called a deduction from the facts, and so itself "fair comment" in no need of justification. Analysing logically I should prefer the term induction to deduction, but the reasoning of the law, in comparison with the far more rigorous reasoning of logic and metaphysic, is bluntedged, and tends to conform to the notion that the law ought to be, if it is not always, the expression of the average common sense of society. It is therefore usually couched in the loose and general terminology of average men of average reasoning power, and while here and there it seems to aim at, seldom reaches verbal precision. These observations are not merely academic, prompted by pedantry. This trial affords striking illustration both in the judgments before us, and in the arguments we have heard, of the urgent need of a preliminary and very exact analysis of the law in general, and the materials in the case to which that law is to be applied. I have carefully studied the leading English cases cited in the judgments of the trial, and appeal court and I do not propose to refer to any of them because that study has convinced me that the attempts at definition which they contain are of very little definitive value. The most famous and now perhaps the most popular for example is that where the defence of fair comment is set up, the judge is first to determine as pure matter of law, whether the inferences complained of can reasonably be drawn from the true facts and that being done in favour of the defendant, the jury is next to determine whether the inferences ought to be drawn. Thus the final judgment is suddenly transferred if not altogether, very largely, from the intellectual to the moral domain. It is, I think, obvious, that any inference which can reasonably be drawn, is to that extent a fair inference. It may not be the right inference, but that is not the point. From any given group of facts it is almost always possible to draw more than one perfectly reasonable inference. Only one of them can be the true inference, but the others may be just as fair. And for all purposes of this limited defence it is the fairness or reasonableness of the inference or comment, which is decisive, not its ultimate proved truth. The latter will often depend upon further disclosure and the disproof of the truth of the facts from which the inference was drawn. All such considerations ought to be rigorously excluded in handling a defence of fair comment.

A LOOSE DICTUM.

What then is meant by "ought to be drawn"? Nothing more I suppose than that the average commonsense of the people either accepts or rejects the inference, as although reasonable, not reasonable enough, or as appears from two of the judgments before us, that the conclusion reached by the inferential process is too positively expressed, and had much better have been stated in terms of probability. But here again it is clear that we are really deciding upon the reasonableness of the inference and nothing else. All judgments of that kind are probably influenced to a greater or less degree by the then known fact that the inference was untrue.

I must pause here for a moment upon the term "inference." Inference is strictly a process from fact A to conclusion B. But the subtlest reasoning is baffled when it tries to separate the process from the conclusion and the law which is not subtle at all, carefully identifies the *inference with the conclusion. For all practical purposes the use of inference for that which is reached by inference must be accepted,* and will be found to raise no real difficulty. I find then *in this dictum, no real light or* guidance. For it all comes to this that any comment or inference which the judge thinks the facts admit, must go to the jury and they are to say whether it is fair, that is reasonable or not. In doing so however they would be affected in all probability by a sense of fairplay and allow the entrance of many factors *into the verdict which more rigorous logic* would exclude. Remembering that fair-comment never is libel, it is hopeless to attempt definition of what is and what is not libel in that large class of cases. For the plain truth is that the only criterion is the verdict of the jury *in each case.* If twelve honest butchers, bakers, grocers and cheesemongers say that the matter is a libel, it is, and if they say it is not, it is not, and there is the beginning and end of it. Unfortunately judges in this country are deprived of that flexible but on the whole very satisfactory criterion, deliberately adopted by the common sense of the English people to correct the nice refinements and excessive technicality of the trained judicial mind. How necessary some such rude corrective and standard is, the divergence of judicial opinion and the reasons which have led to it in the course of this trial amply prove. Another highly prized rule laid down in the English cases is that comment to be fair, must be comment on facts truly stated. The wide play given to this principle in spite of its apparent rigidity will be seen later when I deal with the actual materials upon which I base my own conclusions. Sufficient to say here that as a rule (it is almost meaningless.) Fair comment is comment upon facts. In this connection only true facts are facts at all. If a "fact" be untruly stated, it ceases to be a "fact", and cannot therefore be a ground of inference. As commonly applied in argument, and sometimes in judgments, this rule then is pure tautology, and repeats as something new and added, what is necessarily implied in the proposition of fair comment. But what was really meant, I think was that the "facts" upon which the comment is founded, must be truly stated, though later they may turn out not to be true at all. For all purposes of this defence a fact may be truly stated and may yet be utterly untrue In the case we are considering some facts may be of that kind, while others may not and these must be proved to be true, if they have formed any material part of the ground of inference, or if they are libellous in themselves slurring over these distinctions, or possibly allowing the final judgment to be swayed by the knowledge that the facts truly stated were after all untrue, accounts I think very largely for the conflict of judicial opinion before us. Much the most difficult part of the case turns upon a right understanding, and a correct application of this factor in the law of fair comment. First it is necessary to keep clearly apart the classes of facts I have just mentioned. Here the comment alleged to be fair is comment upon a trial. All the materials put in evidence at the trial, the plaint the written statement, the evidence and the trying judge's comment in dismissing the suit with costs at the instance of the plaintiff are facts the truth or otherwise of which the defendant was under no legal obligation to prove. He could take them as he found them and comment upon them. It is quite irrelevant to enquire now whether they were true or false. The defendant had to state them truly, that is all. The comment went a little further and touched upon an intimately related matter which as the writer said was not fully revealed at the trial. Here the plaintiff charges him with having stated a fact which is untrue and was not put in evidence at the trial, that is to say a fact which the defendant himself adduced and first brought to the notice of the public. Any fact of that kind must be shown (a) to be true, (b) or to be no more than an induction from the truly stated facts, (c) not libellous in itself, (d) or immaterial in the sense that the comment complained of is in no way strengthened by such fact, and will not be weakened by its dismissal from the ground of inference. It is only in the latter connection that I have introduced the qualification that the untrue fact stated must not be libellous in itself.

A FAIR COMMENT.

Although both Macleod and Heaton J. J., have held that the statement, "that Bhagwandas was the creature of Surajmal admits of little doubt" went beyond the limit of fair comment, the greatest difficulty in the case and by far the greater part of argument before us centre upon the plaintiff's contention that the defendant has invented two untrue facts at least and made them ground of inference against the plaintiff. It appears to me that whatever hope of success the plaintiff and his legal advisers could have had from the beginning to the end of the trial was rooted in their confidence that they could easily prove the untruth of these facts and so as was said repeatedly by the Advocate-General in his argument the plaintiff must succeed. But at no time during the ten or eleven hours he was addressing us did the Advocate-General appear to me to realise certain qualifications, both upon what was actually stated in the impugned writing and the rule he relied on with so much assurance. I tried over and over again to bring these possible dangers before his mind, but as far as I was able to judge, wholly without success. If the facts which were thus declared by the plaintiff to have been untruly *stated, to have needed justification and* not to have been justified, were eliminated from the case, there would have been very *little argument before us upon the isolated* question whether the comment was fair or not. I shall presently show that in my opinion no fact was untruly stated that was in any sense material to the comment, and that upon the facts truly stated the *comment was fair and therefore no libel.* Before sorting the material, I am going *to deal with on the foregoing principles* I must advert to one point which arose for the first time at this late stage Although the plaintiff has so strenuously relied throughout upon the untrue statement of facts those upon which the first and most serious comment was made went virtually unchallenged. It is true that in Macleod J.'s judgment we find him of opinion that there was a material omission, and here and there a mere misstatement. But such mis-*statements will, I believe, turn out on exa*mination not to be so, much misstatements of facts as themselves comment. If we begin with the plaint and enquire what was the libel of whic the plaintiff complained we shall find tha it does not include the point I am deal ing with. No one should know better than the plaintiff in a libel action what the libel is by which he feels himself aggrieved. He knows exactly where the shoe pinches Apart from all other considerations should be disposed to neglect anything in the writing as a whole which the plaintiff himself did not allege to be a libel. Now *in the group of facts which had to be truly* stated as ground of inference, before the defendant could contend that his conclusion that the plaintiff in Bhagwandas v. Dada was really Surajmal himself, was fair comment, there is one misstatement. The written statement says that it was Shambhuprasad who suggested that the pro-note should be in his, and not in Surajmal's name, as it would not look well, were it made out in favour of Surajmal. In the articles the writer says that this was Surajmal's suggestion. I believe myself that this was a pure accidental slip. It makes little or no difference whatever, in fact the suggestion came from Shambhuprasad, Surajmal's clerk, or from Surajmal himself, if it were made at a meeting at which Surajmal was present, or even were it made later in his absence, with his knowledge and approval. No grievance was made of this slip at the trial or in the Appeal Court. It is not mentioned in the plaint. It had never occurred to the plaintiff or his legal advisers at any time. But towards the close of the Advocate-General's opening this point was given him from the Bench and he eagerly availed himself of it. If we turn to the judgment of the learned Chief Justice it is apparent that it had not at that time been taken by anybody. There the facts to be dealt with are placed in two groups and the first, in which this misstatement of fact would be included was said to be virtually unchallenged. do not think that we ought, now that the case has reached its final stage here, to pay any attention to this trifling error. I shall treat all the material facts upon which the inference that Bhagwandas was Surajmal's nominee, was based as having been correctly stated, subject to any criticism or qualification which a close examination of Macleod J.'s judgment may evoke.

There remain then (1). An alleged material exercise in the group of facts upon which inference A. that Bhagwandas was Surajmal's nominee, was based. (2.) Two alleged misstatements of fact in the second group of facts, the general gist of the comment upon which, was that Surajmal had been guilty of writing a letter which was to say the least a calculated *suppresto veri,* and generally of professional misconduct. These two facts are: (1) that Surajmal paid Dada his own cheque for Rs. 9,000 in settlement of the suit Dada v. Tatya Saheb Holkar and (2) that "as a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any agent," etc. It is admitted that the defendant made a mistake when he wrote that

A NATURAL MISTAKE.

Surajmal paid Dada his own cheque. The cheque given by Surajmal to Dada was Tatya Saheb's cheque. But even were the mistake material, and later on I will show why in my opinion it was not, it was a very natural mistake. In the written statement, a fact upon which the defendant had every right to make any fair comment he chose, it is stated that Surajmal gave me a cheque. Now, in every-day ordinary parlance, if A were to say "I had an account with B, which he settled with me personally on the basis of a reduction of ten per cent. and gave me a cheque for the amount," I suppose that ninety-nine men out of a hundred would take it for granted that B gave A his own cheque for the amount. It might turn out that he had a cheque of C for the amount, which he handed to A, but that would be an exceptional case, and anyone writing with only the information before him which was then before Horniman, he might very well have written in perfect good faith that Surajmal paid Dada his own cheque. The second of the two facts alleged to be untruly stated will need a little more detailed examination and analysis in its proper place. I think the plaintiff's case is put at its highest, and is supported by the strongest reasoning by which it could be supported in the judgment of Justice Macleod. I do not recollect that anything was added to that judgment, which could have been of any service to the plaintiff, in the Advocate-General's argument before us. Indeed, by far the weightiest consideration I have been able to discover in support of the conclusion that Horniman's first and most serious inference went beyond the limits of fair comment lies in the fact that two learned judges, Justice Macleod and Justice Heaton, have been of that opinion I think, then, that the best way of explaining why I have come to a contrary conclusion and giving my own reasons against those on the other side, will be to take these judgments and analyse them critically I may premise that the libels complained of are really two, and distinct. The first is that Surajmal was the real plaintiff in the suit of Bhagwandas v. Dada and that, that suit as brought was an utterly false claim to Surajmal's knowledge. The second is that Surajmal instigated Dada to file a suit against Surajmal's own client Tatya Saheb Holkar on the understanding that *Surajmal would use his influence with Hol*kar to settle the suit for a sum not less than Rs. 20,000 and that in *consideration of Surajmal's procuring such a* settlement Dada would pay him a sum of Rs. 3,000. *Further that not only* was Surajmal guilty of gross misconduct in thus setting one of his clients against another, and agreeing to take a secret commission, but that when *the settlement was made, although* Dada was in the hands of another attorney-- *D'Cunha—Surajmal settled with him direct,* and then wrote a letter to D'Cunha, con*veying the idea that the settlement had* been made by the parties as much behind his (Surajmal's) back as behind D'Cunha's. That Surajmal had thus been guilty of a *breach of professional etiquette in settling* with the client of another attorney behind *that other attorney's back, and had* been guilty of something much worse, morally, in writing to cover up this breach of professional etiquette.

NO INNUENDO.

In the plaint I find the plaintiff setting forth the innunendo of which he complains and among them that he is accused of having cheated his client Holkar. There is nothing in the articles or the comments which goes or as far as I can see could go that length. It was grossly improper if true, for Surajmal to have instigated Dada to file a suit against Holkar. At that time both were his clients. But on the facts, as they appear in this suit, it was a perfectly good suit and seemingly Holkar had no defence at all. The only question would have been the quantum of damage. If Dada had gone of his own accord to another attorney to file that suit and had claimed Rs. 25,000 damages, and Surajmal acting for Holkar had settled for Rs. 9,000 even without Holkar's knowledge in the first instance, provided that Holkar approved of the settlement on those terms, I cannot see that Surajmal would have done anything unprofessional or anything which could possibly have been included logically in the attack which Horniman made upon him in these two articles. It would have been, I believe, an impropriety, though a very venial one, were it true that Surajmal when the suit had been brought, settled on behalf of his client Holkar with D'Cunha's client Dada "over the head" of D'Cunha. But there is nothing in all this which is, or comes anywhere near cheating Holkar. This much the Advocate-General conceded when I put it to him in the course of his argument. It is very necessary, it is indeed essential, to keep all this in proper focus, and very clearly before the mind, when we have to deal with the alleged misstatements of fact contained in the passage. "As a matter of fact there was no intervention on the part of any agent" etc. For the whole tiresomely re-iterated argument there went upon the ground that Holkar had an agent representing him with Surajmal, and therefore it was untrue to say that there was no intervention on the part of any agent. Keeping these two alleged libels apart, for the present, it is to be noted that, so far as its reasoning goes, Justice Heaton's judgment is confined to the first. There he came to the conclusion that it was not fair comment to say that there was little doubt but that Bhagwandas was Surajmal's creature, and after that, as the learned judge very rightly said, it was unnecessary to go into the less serious charges. It is unfortunate I venture to think that we have thus not had the assistance of Justice Heaton's clear practical mind upon the natural meaning in its proper context, and as a whole of the passage in which the sentence "as a matter of fact," etc., occurs. And I may add that while for purposes of clarity I have separated the libels, which the articles are said to contain, I do not mean to say that, except possibly in assessing damages, it matters whether both or only one are or is proved.

On a first view it might be thought that the facts out of which this suit has arisen, are extremely complicated. They really are not. It would be better to lay out of the case at once and altogether the suit for accounts brought by Dada against Surajmal and the criminal prosecution in respect of one of its items which he set at first against Surajmal. It may be conceded, as far as I am concerned in this judgment, that both these proceedings were instigated by Nanabhai. It may be conceded that Nanabhai was hostile to Surajmal. No one denies it. But a great deal of capital seems to have been made out of the fact, partly by way of prejudice, and partly to break down Nanabhai's credit as a witness. Nanabhai's evidence is only valuable to prove that Surajmal did in fact settle direct with Dada, and that this settlement was not effected behind the back of Surajmal, and without his knowledge

DEFENDANT NOT BOUND TO "JUSTIFY."

Later on I hope to show that the defendant was not bound to "justify" here at all. I cannot help feeling after reading the trial before Justice Macleod that the defendant's case was jeopardized, by his counsel's scrupulosity, in avoiding all semblance of justification. The defendant elected to defend upon the ground of fair comment. That is a much easier defence as a rule in such cases as this than justification. Once committed to it, defendant' counsel fought shy of anything that might seem, however, remotely to approach justification. He did not even cross-examine Surajmal upon the fact which, owing to a step taken by the defendant's legal advisers, which is now contended, he knew very well that he must justify. It certainly was in my opinion a serious tactical blunder first to omit all cross-examination of Surajmal, and then at the closing stage of the case, to put in an application for a commission to examine Vinayak and Holkar on this very point. Either it needed justification or it did not. If it did, then most surely Surajmal ought to have been cross-examined upon it. If it did not, there was no reason at all for examining Vinayak and Holkar about it. Defendant's counsel believed that he must succeed on the ground of fair comment and did not wish to take the risk of enhanced damages, should that after all be falsified by anything that looked like indirect justification. It does not follow that because a defendant states his case upon fair comment, the conclusion so reached must be false. All that such a *defence means is that the defendant does* not care whether the conclusions be true *or false, provided only be can show that* it is a fairly reached conclusion from the premises available to him at the time he drew it.

And he is in a somewhat delicate position when the plaintiff, as in all such cases he must goes into the box and denies and *denies not only* the conclusions but many of the premises.

REPETITION OF DADA'S ALLEGATION

Here the defendant's position was peculiarly embarassing since the worst conclusion he drew against the plaintiff was no more than a repetition of the defendant Dada's allegation in his written statement. When the plaintiff swore that it was quite untrue that he was the real plaintiff in Bhagwandas's suit and that, in effect *Dada's written statement* was false from beginning to end, what was the defendant *to do? If he had cross-examined on these* points the judge would in all probability have stopped him pointing out that he had not chosen to justify. If he kept silent, as he did, the record would indicate that his conclusion was false, and that Surajmal had been grievously wronged by his inference. All that is really irrelevant, but there can be no doubt, I think, that it exercised a very great influence upon the minds of both Macleod J. and Heaton J. But as to this particular statement, which finds no place among the facts put in evidence before Davar J. if it were a new fact, and not an induction from such facts duly put in evidence, the defendant would clearly have been obliged to prove it. It is regrettable then that he made no attempt to cross-examine Surajmal on the point. The reason is probably discoverable in the uncertainty of his counsel's mind as to his position at this time. There is a sentence in Macleod J's. judgment which seems to me to support this conjecture. He says that as far as he could gather defendant's counsel did not admit that there was any fact which he had to justify. If that were so then a passage in the defendant's written statement had better have been wholly omitted or differently worded. In para 6 the defendant says "as to such portions of the said words, if any, as are not facts put in evidence at the trial, etc., the same is true in substance and in fact." That certainly suggests that the defendant thought some such portion there might be, and that it at any rate, would need justification. If it was not to justify this passage in the article that Nanabhai was called as a witness for the defence, it is not easy to understand why he was called. Then three other witnesses appear to have been examined before Macleod J. to prove that Surajmal was really responsible for the withdrawal of Bhagwandas's suit and after they had been examined and Mr. Strangman for the plaintiff wanted to call evidence in rebuttal, Bahadurji for defendant said that all this evidence might be struck out, as he was not justifying. Mr. Strangman, however, on being given an option (presumably of having that evidence struck out at once, or of leaving it on record and calling evidence in rebuttal elected to call evidence, and seems to have been allowed to do so. It is not easy in these circumstances to know whether this evidence was in the understanding of the learned trial judge, on the record or not at the end of the trial. I merely mention this to indicate the uncertainty and confusion which marked the conduct of the defendant's case before Macleod J. and doubtless contributed in no small measure to the conclusion reached by that learned judge. Heaton J. puts it quite plainly that the inference which Horniman drew was not only of a most serious and damaging nature, but was not true. It was not contended, the learned judge adds, that it was true.

LAYING TOO MUCH STRESS ON FORM OF DEFENCE

But that is surely laying too much stress on the form of the defence, and looking at the result of the trial where Surajmal on this ground, was allowed to have it all his own way, I preface what immediately follows thus. It is admitted that the subjectmatter of these articles is of public interest. It is admitted that Horniman bore no malice to Surajmal, Nanabhai did not go to Horniman of his own accord. Horniman sent for him because he wanted further information. He knew from the record of the case before Davar J. that Nanabhai had been Surajmal' managing clerk throughout the transactions which led up to the suit of Bhagwandas vs. Dada. I doubt whether where the defence is fair comment, malice or no malice is of much importance. But where it becomes necessary to compute the fairness or unfairness of comment, and the scales are fairly evenly balanced, it would be hard indeed to exclude the influence of such a factor as malice, were it proved in the writer. And there are passages in the judgment of Macleod. J. which indicate, to say no more, a feeling against the defendant on the supposition that he was actuated by something very like a malicious desire to discredit Surajmal. I think it is perfectly clear, too, that both Heaton J. and Macleod J. were influenced to some extent by what came out at the trial before Macleod J. This is suggested by the learned Chief Justice, and I think that the suggestion is well-founded. Yet it is quite clear that every consideration of that kind has to be banished from our minds in deciding whether, at the time the articles were written and on the facts then before the defendant Horniman, they were or were not fair comment.

It is needless for me to say that I have a very high respect for any considered judgment of Macleod J. When I find that I am not able to agree with him, that sentiment compels me to state, if only as a matter of courtesy, my reason at length. I have read Macleod J.'s judgment several times since the hearing of this appeal came on. And I will begin my examination of his judgment in detail by saying that I believe he was much influenced by two dominant notions. First his sense of fair play was affronted by Horniman's method of supplementing the information he had before him in the reports of the trial. Evidently, Macleod J. thought that had Horniman been anxious solely to see this matter laid before the public in the justest light, he ought to have invited Surajmal's own explanations in the first instance. Instead of doing so he sends for Surajmal's enemy. Was that an honest way, was it a fair way of ap*proaching the elucidation of a matter of* public interest? Such I take to have been what was uppermost in Macleod J's mind in more than one part of his judgment. Yet, *if it means anything, it means that* Horniman was acting maliciously, and this *is nobody's case now. The second dominat*ing influence easily distinguishable in Macleod J's judgment and amounting to *something like an obsession in the mind* of the Advocate-General, was that Horni*man took some of his facts and some of* his comments from the 'Observations' *prepared by Mr. Watcha for counsel in the* suit of Bhagwandas vs. Dada.

NO MAGIC IN USE OF "OBSERVATIONS."

Now I want to say here once and for all that I see no magic in the use of "observations." No one denies that Horniman had *recourse to the "observations." No one as*serts that in doing so he could claim any protection. If he stated a fact from observations which was not put in evidence at the trial, he did so at his own risk and if it were challenged he would have to prove it. If he took comments from observations and published them without he made them his own, and they would have to be judged fair or unfair on that footing, and that footing alone. It is no part of the law of fair comment that the comment must be the writer's own: he is as much entitled to publish derivative as original commenting if, it be fair, and he chooses to adopt the former and make it his own. But throughout his argument before us the Advocate-General appeared to think that he clinched his contention that comment was not fair, or that a fact was not true, by showing that it came literatim and, by Horniman's own admission, from the "observations." This is very strange. Suppose that there had been no "observations" at all in this case but that Nanabhai had told Horniman orally what was stated in them. Suppose Nanabhai had said, "Here is a letter of Surajmal, you see it suggests that he did not settle the suit with Dada direct and did not even know, that the parties had settled the suit till he was told so by an agent of his client Holkar. Now turn to Dada's written statement and you find him swearing there that Surajmal did settle with him direct. Turn again to Surajmal's sworn testimony before Justice Davar, and you do not find a word about the intervention of any agent of Holkar but a statement that Surajmal's own managing clerk settled the case with Dada direct. My suggestion on that is that this letter is a calculated lie intended to conceal from D'Cunha that Surajmal had settled the case behind D'Cunha's back with D'Cunha's client." Horniman compares the letter with what appears on the record of the case and agrees that this is the only reasonable construction which could be put upon it. Would he not then be entitled to adopt the suggestion made to him, and express it as his own comment? Would it make the slightest difference that it had been suggested to him, and might never else have occurred to him? None whatever that I can see. These observations presumably would have been acted on had the suit of Bhagwandas v. Dada gone on.

A PROPER INFERENCE.

There can be little doubt that this letter of Surajmal to D'Cunha would have been put to Surajmal, and if Dada's version were true, I do not see what other inference could possibly have been drawn from it than that which the defendant Horniman drew. "Observations" of this kind, I suppose, contain, facts and comments, which counsel are intended to use. It may be that the attorney who drew these "observations" did not think that this part of them would be relevant or at any rate material in the suit. But there they were and read in the light of what had happened at the trial before Justice Davar. I do not see why Horniman should not have used them if he believed that any fact they stated or any comment they made was true and fair. It is upon that basis that I discuss the question we have to answer, and I cannot help thinking it a pity that the learned judge who tried the action, and the Advocate-General who argued the appeal for Surajmal before us should have been, what appears to me, under so grave a misapprehension of the significance and weight of a fact which no one denies that Horniman did draw upon these "Observations" in writing parts of the impugned article. I will now go over Justice Macleod's judgment, noting only those passages which in my opinion lead to wrong conclusions. I need not delay over the facts leading upto the suit of Bhagwandas and Surajmal. On the pleadings Justice Macleod observes, "It is unfortunate that plaintiff did not ask for particulars of the statements referred to in this para. (Para 6 of the written statement). For the articles profess to comment only on what was made public at the trial." Is that quite correct? The most debated part of the alleged libel is introduced by the writer's statement "As regards the last named point, it may be well to elucidate the matter a little further on the basis of the defendant's allegations, though the matter was not fully revealed in court." When the learned judge comes to deal with the evidence, he remarks, "with that evidence before him (defendant) to send for Nanabhai was a very indiscreet step on the part of the defendant, if he wanted to write a fair comment on the report of the trial, for it is difficult to escape from thinking that the defendant must have expected to hear from Nanabhoy something to Surajmal's detriment." Undoubtedly he did. The impression left on his, or for that matter anybody's mind by the report of the trial before Justice Davar, must have been most unfavourable to Surajmal. The judge goes on to say that defendant might have obtained all the necessary information for an article from Messrs Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co. Then follows a long passage showing that Surajmal had every right to regard Nanabhai as a bitter enemy. Later the judge says, "unfortunately for himself, defendant read Mr. Watcha's observations and though it is denied, I think it is probable that he had some conversation with Nanabhai

(Continued on page 8.)

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
Wednesday, November 7, 1917.

THE RIGHTS OF PUBLIC CRITICISM.

After a litigation extending over a period of nearly twenty months, the libel suit brought by Mr. Surajmal B. Mehta, a Solicitor of the Bombay High Court, against this journal for alleged libel, reached its termination,—as far as the courts in this country are concerned at any rate,—on Monday. The Special Appellate Bench, consisting of Justices Batchelor, Beaman and Marten, delivered separate judgments concurring that the suit should be dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay the defendant's costs throughout. The decision is one which must be welcomed by all who are honestly concerned for the preservation of the rights of public criticism unimpaired and for the propriety of professional conduct in the legal profession. It will be remembered that in the court of first instance Mr. Justice MacLeod found for the plaintiff and awarded him Rs. 3,000 damages, delivering a judgment which constituted a grave reflection on the character of the journal which published the articles and the professional reputation of the writer of them. In the first court of appeal, however, the Chief Justice held that the articles were fair comment on facts which had been stated with substantial accuracy and his view prevailed over that of Mr. Justice Heaton, who differed from him and upheld the decision of the lower court. The defendant, however, was deprived of his costs. The court of final appeal has now confirmed the decision of the Chief Justice, but reversed the order as to costs. We never had any doubt ourselves, as to the final outcome of this litigation, but the satisfaction which we feel in this vindication is enhanced by the unequivocal character of the three judgments which were delivered on Monday, brushing aside all the irrelevant matters which were allowed to obscure the proper issues in the lower court and dealing with the law and facts of the case with that calm judicial detachment and impartiality which is the high attribute of British justice; contrasting strongly, we are bound to add, with the misdirected zeal which inspired the denunciation of the author of these articles by Mr. Justice MacLeod.

It is only necessary briefly to recall the facts of the case on which the impugned articles commented and the nature of the criticism which they contained to realise the gravity of the consequences to the public interest that would have ensued had Mr. Justice MacLeod's decision been upheld. Here was a suit in which a Solicitor of the High Court was the object of grave allegations of professional misconduct and dishonesty. The charges made against him were actually part of the issues in the suit, the plaintiff in which was alleged to be his tool and nominee. After two witnesses for the plaintiff had hopelessly broken down and this solicitor, as Mr. Justice Batchelor said, had cut a "pitiable figure" in the witness box, the plaintiff abandons the suit and consents to a decree for the defendant on all the issues. The solicitor is standing in the witness box at the time. He makes no protest, he makes no appeal to be allowed an opportunity to clear his character before the record is closed and takes no step whatever in that respect until a newspaper has published two articles, one a week after the other, drawing attention to the gravity of the allegations against him and urging the need for some further enquiry into the matter by the proper authorities. When he goes into court under these circumstances to clear his character and explain his conduct, he pleads that his damaging answers in the witness box were due to court fright and adds that he was "quite unconcerned" when the suit in question terminated leaving him in this compromising position. In the face of this the judge treats him as an injured innocent who has been gravely maligned by a reckless journalist, remarks in the course of the hearing that he attaches no importance to the fact that when this man was asked whether he did a most dishonourable thing, he said he could not remember whether he did it or not, and accepts his counsel's contention that there was no impropriety in his failure to ask there and then, in open court, at the time the incident of the sudden abandonment of the case occurred,—as any honest man should have done,—for an opportunity to clear his character. We confess we are entirely at a loss to understand how a judge of Mr. MacLeod's well-known abilities, legal acumen and jealousy for the proprieties of professional conduct could have gone so grievously astray and displayed so much zeal in penalising a journalist who had performed the public duty of criticising such conduct and urging it upon the attention of the authorities with a view to further investigation. Less than this, it is difficult to understand how any judge could have held that an honest man with a clear conscience could make such an answer as that he did not remember whether he did a dishonourable act or not without laying himself open to the gravest suspicion and severe reflection. A very different view of the matter was taken by the Chief Justice and the three judges of the special bench and so much is gained in the public interest that the standard of propriety in the legal profession in Bombay is not to be allowed to remain at the low level at which it was left by the decision of Mr. Justice MacLeod.

For the rest, we must be gratified that legitimate freedom of criticism is restored to its proper limits by the decision of the two courts of appeal. Two very important points were rescued from the mishandling to which they were subjected in the lower court. The first was that the defendant was under no obligation to prove the truth of the facts which formed the material on which the articles were based, so far as they consisted of matters which were revealed in court during the hearing of the suit in question and formed part of the record in that suit. It did not matter, so far as his comment was concerned, whether the plaintiff ultimately disproved any or all of them or not; they might all have been untrue but they were in evidence at the time, and so long as the critic's comment was fair comment, in that the inferences drawn by him from them were reasonable and proper inferences, he was entitled to use them. Secondly, a journalist ought not to be penalised for minor inaccuracies which bear the impress of honest mistakes and do not materially affect the main issues with which he is dealing. That is not only the law as laid down very clear by in the authoritative decisions of the English courts but it is sound commonsense. In this case, however, in the lower court such trifling and immaterial inaccuracies were seized upon, torn from their context and made the foundation of a tremendous phillipic against the author of the articles. In the Appeal Court these matters fortunately have been treated in their proper perspective. The law and sense of these two points have been admirably dealt with equally in the telling judgment of Mr. Justice Batchelor, the brief but well expressed judgment of Mr. Justice Marten and the masterly and exhaustive analysis of the law of libel and the facts of the case contained in the judgment of Mr. Justice Beaman. There are other points in connection with this important case with which we shall have to deal on a future occasion.

MAHOMEDANS AND URDU.

We have already dealt with the most unfortunate decision of the Bombay Government to discontinue the practice, initiated by themselves a few years back, of making Urdu the medium of instruction in primary schools for Mahomedans. Perhaps the most damaging criticism that could be offered of the order is that it was not passed in response to any demand or pressure of public opinion in the Presidency. On the other hand the original decision, which has now been rescinded, was arrived at in response to an overwhelming unanimity of view among Mahomedans on the question. The proposal in favour of Urdu was supported by all the Mahomedan members of the Committee appointed by the Bombay Government In the very nature of things the innovation was one which needed a sufficient margin of time for its fruition. The late Director of Public Instruction, who was a member of the Committee, most wisely pointed out that a long trial was necessary before the experiment could be pronounced a success or failure. The precipitate action of the Government, therefore, in reversing the decision, becomes the less explicable. Having regard to the vital importance of the question to the Mahomedan community, affecting as it does not only their educational but also social and cultural future, we are glad the "Times of India" has dealt so admirably with the subject in its issue of yesterday. We cordially endorse the powerful plea of our contemporary that

> "this reversal cannot stand and, in order to obviate the possibility of another reversal, we think it desirable that these orders should be reconsidered by Government, and that pending such reconstruction, the experiment introduced five years ago should continue."

The "Times" has come to this conclusion after a most sane and well-informed analysis of the whole question, and no one who understands the potentialities of the question will question its wisdom. We earnestly trust the Government will not persist in a passing error of judgment which none the less is fraught with far-reaching consequences to the Mussalmans of this Presidency. Meanwhile, the community itself would do well to acquaint the authorities with its cherished feelings in the matter, as it did when the now discarded experiment was first instituted.

Notes of the Day.

What Children Must Not Learn.

We understand that the National Girls' School at Tatta in Sind has been deprived of the Government grant-in-aid. The circumstances under which this drastic step has been taken demonstrate how impossible it is for any voluntary effort in spreading education to succeed, if it is conducted on lines which do not find favour with bureaucratic notions of education. The Inspectress of Girls' Schools, it appears, recently sent to the school authorities certain extracts from a Government circular prohibiting students among other things, from subscribing to or reading any newspaper other than those sanctioned by Government. The Hon. Secretary, in reply, stated that he was afraid he could not, consistently with the objects of the school, follow some of the instructions, explaining that

> Our institution was founded with the view of service to motherland. There are some educationists who believe that if it is necessary that the past history should be taught to children it is unwise to stop them studying contemporary history. We think it impossible to keep our students free and far from the atmosphere of our healthy and constitutional national movement and we should not pretend to conceal the same. The girls of to-day are the mothers of to-morrow Those virgin hearts of innocent children are the best soil to plant among them the seeds of the future regeneration of India. It is to our satisfaction that our pretty little children have equal love for their country and crown.

The decision which the Government have thought fit to take can have only one meaning and it is that any effort to educate Indian girls on the wholesome principles indicated in the passage quoted cannot be supported by the people's money, so long as the control of the expenditure of the people's money remains in the hands of a narrow-minded bureaucratic oligarchy composed of individuals who are concerned to maintain a system which is "cast-iron, ante-diluvian and wooden."

M. Venezelos on the War.

Reuter's have interviewed M. Venezelos opportunely. The views which the veteran Greek statesman has expressed should hearten those who have allowed themselves to be depressed as a result of last week's news from the Italian front. That, of course, is not encouraging, but it serves to bring into relief the fact,—of which many are apt to lose sight, and which the Greek Premier emphasises—that the war must needs be long and difficult. If this is borne in mind, it will readily be realised that such reverses as the Italian army has just suffered are occasionaly unavoidable, and that the right spirit in which to meet them should be one of determination to renew the efforts and sacrifices until victory is attained. The faith that should inspire these efforts was well visualised by M. Venezelos when he declared that even if all the other Allies gave up fighting, he was convinced that Great Britain and America would continue the struggle to victorp. M. Venezelos, of course, regards it as inconceivable that any of the Allies should give up fighting, but his conviction about Britain and America is founded on the unalterable fact that these two countries have entered on the war with little to gain for themselves, but to save democracy for the world.

An American Pledge.

Twelve hundred young men training at San Francisco to become officers in the National Army have signed a pledge. It is not "the pledge" in the old blue ribbon sense, says the "New York Independent," but a broader, more comprehensive, more positive declaration. It commits them not merely to abstention but to constructive personal effort. It reads thus: "We undertake to maintain our part of the war free from hatred, brutality or graft, true to the American purpose and ideals. Aware of the temptations incidental to camp life and the moral and social wreckage involved, we covenant together to live the clean life and to seek to establish the American uniform as a symbol and guarantee of real manhood. We pledge our example and our influence to make these ideals dominant in the American Army."

The Indian Post Office.

The latest combined report on the administration of Posts and Telegraphs is, as usual, a record of manifold activities efficiently performed,—a record which is the more remarkable in view of the unprecedented volume of work entailed by the war and the consequent strain that has been thrown on all ranks. Some idea of the war work of the Postal Department may be gathered from the fact that the number of postal officials serving with various expeditionary forces out of India rose during the year from 787 to 1,087. "The staff of every rank deserves great credit," says the Director-General, "for the manner in which they performed their duties in spite of many difficulties." The postal peons in Bombay, it may be assumed, did their bit "in spite of many difficulties." A circumstance that throws some light on their recent struggle to obtain justice for themselves in the fact that the operations of the Postal Department resulted in the year 1916-17, in a handsome net surplus of Rs. 56 lakhs as compared with that of Rs. 32 lakhs in the previous year!

Advance Mysore!

It is an instructive sign of the times that at the recent meeting of the Mysore Representative Assembly the question of woman suffrage was raised, though in a somewhat restricted form, by some representatives, including both Hindu and Mahomedan members. The latter asked that the municipal and local boards regulation be amended with a view to give women the franchise. They were even prepared to submit that "if women were not allowed to sit at the Assembly, the privilege" (right would be the more appropriate term) "of voting might at least be granted to them." One of the members even suggested the appointment of deserving women to presidentships and vice-presidentships of the municipalities. There is of course nothing revolutionary about any of these proposals in view of the rights women in most countries in the West now enjoy and which women in Ancient India and in the early days of Islam also enjoyed. But the dense illiteracy that pervades present day India, so far as the masses are concerned, obstructs the path of reform in this as in so many other directions. It is not therefore surprising that even the enlightened and liberal-minded Dewan of Mysore had perforce to damp the enthusiasm of the members concerned by stating that the country had not progressed sufficiently to call for such amendments. The Mysore Government, however, are apparently anxious to remove the greatest obstacle to this reform by a vigorous extension of education among girls. By a happy coincidence about the same time the announcement was made that on July 1, next, elementary education will be made compulsory in the case of girls between the ages of seven and ten in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE.

EXAGGERATED ESTIMATES OF ITS EFFECTS.

A PROTEST.

(By Francesco Battistessa.)

Neither my Italian nationality, nor my unconquerable pride and love for it, can make me blind to the fact this is a dark and gloomy hour indeed for my birth-land and my people.

But even looking hard facts in the face and judging with an unbiassed mind, prepared for still worse, I fail to see even in this dark hour, the Star of Italy—that shone so brightly during two and half years of heroic deeds and hard fought victories—so utterly spent as to leave not a spark of hope nor a gleam of faith in the hearts of our English Allies.

In this dark hour of trial and passion, which most likely, as it happened before in still darker hours of the past, will give birth to a politically healthier and mightier Italy Scarce faith, haughty disdain, lack of confidence and cheap sneers, are but scarce mercy and little justice, to receive from the friends in whose cause we chivalorously risked all.

We expect confidence and justice at their hands, not pity. We note that while the French press with much tact and consideration has mainly commented on the Italian withdrawal as a mere mishap of war, undoubtedly unfortunate and grave, but not so desperate as to be irremediable, the London and local press has literally gone into undignified hysterics.

It would seem that much of the panic justly or unjustly attributed to the vanquished defenders of the fatal Tolmino triangle, by some telephathic influence, has been injected into the London and local press in a much more virulent form, preventing a more sane and clear view of the real situation.

SITUATION FAR FROM DESPERATE.

While this has not yet been cleared up, the news at hand, being so scanty and contradictory as to form a puzzle that none can solve, comments should have been very cautious. As claimed by General Cadorna, the Italian army that has for two-and-half years, victoriously conducted an up-hill struggle, and accomplished such stirring deeds and brilliant victories, that called forth a cry of admiration from cold, practical, matter-of-fact Lloyd George, is entitled to confidence and respect from friends and foes alike.

One isolated, unfortunate, tactical, strategical or political mistake, be it ever so grave and laden with disastrous consequences, to imperil the whole campaign, cannot utterly cancel the glorious record of two-and-half years of brillant strategy, wonderful ingenuity and spectacular victories. A brave man will never change into a craven. History never saw a valiant army capable of taking fortified mountains by storm, turned into a fleeing dispirited rabble.

The Italian situation is far from desperate and is likely to be retrieved with the same dramatic suddenness it was imperilled. Although not a military critic, the only too evident blundering of many of these, makes me bold to give here a summary of it that can be put into a nutshell.

Broken by unknown forces and through unknown defects, the left wing of the Julian front, feebly guarded, no sufficient reinforcements being at hand to close the gap, the Germans by surprise and sheer force of numbers under the screen of a heavy mist and smoke, poured through in dense masses of infantry unopposed up to Globocak Ridge and St. Lucia, the outlets of the pass into the Friulian plains.

Here they were met and desperately opposed by the first scanty reinforcements rushed up, some crack Bersaglieri troops who, outnumbered twenty to one and outgunned ten to one, could only achieve a glorious sacrifice, and this they undauntedly did, retaking eight times the lost position and fighting till annihilated.

This wedge cut across the Isonzo, into the very heart of the Italian positions the centre that was the main key of our whole system of defence and organisation, our whole line from the Carnic Alps to the sea, became untenable. Outflanked, a large part of the second army, seriously threatened the whole third army on the lower Isonzo and Carso, only a hurried wholesale abandonment of the whole line could save us from a complete *debacle*.

WHY THE LINE SNAPPED.

Here enter the spectacular elements of our withdrawal. Retreats as pressing and even on a wider scale, have happened throughout this war, on all the other fronts, Belgium, France, Russia, Rumania, Serbia and Montenegro, yet with lesser effects and consequences, because more methodical, slow and orderly owing to better topographical facilities, they could not possess those dramatic elements that turned the otherwise short Italian retreat into a tragical disaster illuminated by such a lurid glare of tragedy.

Entrenched upon a wide mountainous ground, devoid of easy communications and with but small cohesion between different sections and units, once outflanked by the successful sudden and violent German stroke, the resistance of our whole line snapped like the string of a bow cut in the middle, with the same sudden, disastrous results. Our whole defensive and offensive front crumbled up, our position became a veritable trap of which the outflanked detachments and the threatened armies could only escape by a hasty leap backward, abandoning the heaviest

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GALLANT ITALIAN RESISTANCE.

TREMENDOUS BLOW TO TURKS AT GAZA.

THE ITALIAN SITUATION.

IMMEDIATE ALLIED NAVAL ACTION URGED.

ITALIAN FLEET'S BRILLIANT FEAT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 0-45 a.m., Nov. 6.

Naval experts, says a Paris message, urge speedy and vigorous Entente action in the Adriatic. They declare that seaplanes could compel the Austrian fleet to leave the harbours enabling the Allied fleets to strike a decisive blow.

A New York telegram states:—The correspondent of the Associated Press at Italian Headquarters says that the retreat of the army has produced new conditions which may make naval action the key to the whole situation. The Italian fleet, commanded by the Duke of the Abruzzi, by a brilliant manoeuvre has seized the strategic point of Grado and the vast lagoon, the entrance of which it guards. The fleet commands the whole Gulf of Trieste and the front for forty kilometres to Monfalcone. The enemy's advance has brought him along a considerable stretch of the coast of the Gulf, hence the possibilities of naval action may be realised. It is significant that there has been intense naval activity in the Gulf of Trieste recently.

ENEMY ON RIGHT BANK OF TAGLIAMENTO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

An Italian communiqué says the enemy has reached the right bank of the Tagliamento northward of Pinzano, intensifying the pressure against our left wing.

BRITISH CONTINGENTS FOR ITALIAN FRONT.

TOUCHING MANIFESTATIONS OF WELCOME IN ITALY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

Reuter's correspondent at the Italian Headquarters telegraphing on the 4th instant says:—The passage of the British contingents to the front has been the occasion for touching manifestations of welcome and friendliness. Men and women of all classes flocked to the stations, offering fruit, cigarettes and flowers to the tired men, who responded gratefully and left the impression of cheerfulness and vitality, which encouraged the onlookers.

The demonstrations assumed greater proportions along the country roads. Inhabitants everywhere rushed to greet our men and were much impressed by their stalwart forms. There were continuous shouts of "Long live England."

GERMAN INTENTIONS.

PRESSURE ON ITALIAN LEFT WING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
NEW YORK, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Nov. 6.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at the Italian Headquarters says the enemy is chiefly pressing our left wing in the endeavour to throw the bulk of the forces across the Tagliamento, develop a *turning movement and overrun Western* Friuli, before General Cadorna has re-*organised his forces.*

The situation now hinges upon the strength of the successive lines of natural defences west of the Tagliamento and the speed with which reorganisation can be effected in order to throw the whole weight with the Allied reinforcements upon the *advancing enemy.*

The natural defences of the western re*gion are strong, the country being describ*ed as the Holland of Italy owing to the net*work of canals and rivers, mostly running* straight across the line of the enemy's advance.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO ALLIED TROOPS.

French troops have been enthusiastically welcomed and the presence of the British and the French has brought inspiration to the Italian ranks.

ITALIAN VISIT OF Mr. LLOYD GEORGE AND M. PAINLEVE.

FORMATION OF INTER-ALLIED WAR STAFF.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-10, Nov. 7.

The comments of Paris papers indicate that one of the chief objects of visit of Mr. Lloyd George and M. Painleve to Italy is the formation of an Inter-Allied War staff.

ENEMY CRUISER SUNK.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

A Berlin communiqué admits that the British sunk an auxiliary cruiser on the 2nd instant in the Kattegat but denies that any patrol boats were sunk.

THE FLANDERS OFFENSIVE.

BRITISH PROGRESS NEAR PASSENDAELF.

LINCOLNSRAID NEAR HULLUCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-10, a.m., Nov. 7.

A British communiqué says:—We attacked at six this morning against positions in the neighbourhood of Passendaele. It is reported that we are making satisfactory progress. The Lincolns yesterday made a raid in neighbourhood of Hulluch.

ADVANCE SOUTH-EAST OF POELCAPELLE.

ARTILLERY ACTIVITY CONTINUES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 6.

Field-Marshal Haig's communiqué tonight says:—We have slightly advanced our posts south-east of Poelcapelle. We repulsed a bombing attack west of Becelaere. There has been great activity by hostile artillery north of the Ypres-Roulers railway. The activity of our artillery continues.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN YSER REGION.

GERMAN ADMISSION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 0-10, a.m., Nov. 7.

A German wireless communiqué says:—There has been powerful destructive fire in the Yser lowland region between Houthulst wood and Ypres-Comines canal.

ARTILLERY DUEL IN CORBERY REGION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Nov. 6.

A French communiqué says there was a fairly lively artillery duel in the region of Corbery.

AMERICAN TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

FIRST CASUALTIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

General Pershing reports that three American soldiers were killed, five wounded and twelve captured on Saturday, when the Germans raided an instruction salient before daylight, putting down heavy barrage and cutting the salient off. The enemy's losses are not known. A wounded German was made prisoner.

FUEL ADMINISTRATION.

REQUISITION OF 10 P.C. OF COAL OUTPUT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 6
Recd. 0-10 a.m., Nov. 7.

The Fuel Administration will requisition ten per cent. of the output, virtually of every coal mine in the country on behalf of Government which will distribute supplies to meet emergencies wherever they may arise.

OPEN DOOR IN CHINA.

PRINCIPLE RE-AFFIRMED U. S. AND JAPAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PEKING, Nov. 6.
Recd. 0-10, a.m., Nov. 7.

Count Hayashii has informed the Foreign Office that Count Ishii and Mr. Lansing have signed an agreement by which the United States recognises Japan's special interests in China, also by which Japan and the United States reaffirm the principle of open door in China.

NORWEGIAN LOSSES THROUGH SUBMARINING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

A Norwegian official announcement says that 19 Norwegian merchantmen aggregating 34,577 tons were lost in October and 48 Norwegian seamen were killed.

GAZA OPERATIONS.

TREMENDOUS BLOW TO TURKS.

SPLENDID BRITISH GALLANTRY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.

Reuter's correspondent at Egyptian Headquarters, in a telegram dated November 1st, says the veil which has hidden the operations on the Palestine front has been partially lifted and revealed that the Turks have received a blow in the capture of Beersheba which has considerably winded him. The achievement necessitated weeks and months of unremitting toil in preparing the coup with the consequence that the result has been achieved with almost machinelike precision. The ominous quiescence preserved on the battlefront was broken five days ago by the guns vigorously shelling the Turkish lines. The weight and extent of the fire transcended anything experienced hitherto in the Near East.

Simultaneously the first welcome rain and thunderstorm of the winter season occurred, helping to harden the surface, so facilitating the movements of men.

MOST INTENSE FIRE.

Our fire was most intense towards the northern extremity.

About Gaza there was nothing to show that a blow was about to fall at the other extremity thirty miles distant, nevertheless the Turks were suspicious and reconnoitred around Beersheba, claiming a success there.

The truth is that the British mounted troops held the Turks up, inflicting heavy casualties and enabling the infantry to advance, compelling the enemy to retire in ignorance of our dispositions.

Meanwhile, frequent reconnaissances and aerial photographs familiarised the Command with the nature of the ground which, around Beersheba, gently undulates and is traversed from the north to south by deep wadies, the town lying in a depression along the banks of Wady Saba. The enemy defences extended north and west and south from three to five miles from Beersheba, constituting a somewhat isolated advancepost guarding the Turkish extreme left. The position was of great natural strength, the enemy believing it impregnable, and was well provided with guns and machineguns.

It was garrisoned by two complete regiments, other detachments of infantry and a brigade of cavalry. The attack was a complete surprise and the enemy was cornered and practically wiped out almost before the news of his plight had reached the enemy headquarters.

CAVALRY'S BRILLIANT FEAT.

All arms participated, but the lion's share fell to the cavalry, who marched fifty miles, chiefly at night, to outflank the enemy. Anzac mounted troops took the outer circuit and the Yeomanry made a junction with the infantry. The advance began at nightfall and succeeded in completely outflanking the enemy. The Anzacs met the first opposition ten miles south-east of Beersheba and later were held up by a strong redoubt at Tel-el-Saba *defending the eastern approaches to the* town. While the fight here was progress*ing*, the Light Horse captured a position a little east across the Wady, establishing themselves on the road to Hebron and cutting off the escape in that direction.

FALL OF TEL-EL-SABA.

Tel-el-Saba fell two hours later, but a strong force with guns and machineguns was holding out in the Wady, barring the approach to the town.

Mounted Anzac reinforcements thereupon made a brilliant attack at sunset and charged the strong positions on the crumbling banks of dry wady in the pale light of the moon. The men on horseback used fixed bayonets as lances and literally swept over the opposition and carried the town with a rush.

Meanwhile west of Beersheba where the defences were the strongest and aided by great natural advantages, the infantry, after barely an hour's artillery preparation, rushed the first line. London troops captured Hill 1070 and the strong redoubt. The bombardment wiped out the majority of the enemy machineguns, although it failed to obliterate the wiring. Nevertheless the infantry, who were in the keenest spirits, tore down the barbed wire with their hands.

ENEMY DRIVEN AWAY HEADLONG.

Subsequently the main position was attacked at midday and was captured in twenty-five minutes. Towards the left among the hills northwest of Beersheba the Turks continued to offer opposition but our combined movement drove them headlong at sunset.

SPECIAL INSTANCE OF GALLANTRY.

A special instance of gallantry was a lewis gun detachment charging a field battery, driving out the Turks and capturing the guns.

The most satisfactory feature is the smallness of the casualties, which do not attain the sum total of our prisoners. We entered Beersheba in the morning. A feature of the whole operation was the remarkable staff work, enabling all movements to dovetail with such exactitude and to be timed with such precision.

TURKS ATTACKED IN KALKIT SECTOR.

RUSSIANS TAKE GREAT BOOTY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

A Russian wireless communiqué says there was violent enemy cannonading westward of Sventen Lake.

We attacked the Turks in the Kalkit sector of the Black Sea capturing the first line trenches and in some places the third line. We took great booty.

GAZA OPERATIONS CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 4-10 p.m., Nov. 6.

An Egypt communiqué says the Gaza operations continue and we are in contact with the enemy northward of Beersheba. Prisoners taken in these operations now number 207 officers and 2,429 men.

TINO'S TREACHERY.

SECRET MESSAGES TO BERLIN DECIPHERED.

KAISER URGED TO ATTACK SARRAIL'S ARMY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
ATHENS, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

Telegrams secretly exchanged between Athens and Berlin have all been deciphered and conclusively prove that King Constantine and his queen were acting on behalf of Germany with Gounaris, Skouloudis' and Lambros' cabinets as mere tools.

The Queen telegraphed to the Kaiser in November 1916 anxiously enquiring when the Central Powers would be ready for the offensive in Macedonia and urging Germany to attack Sarrail's left wing.

She and King Constantine on January 2nd telegraphed to the Kaiser that the situation was desperate unless the Germans attacked immediately.

The Kaiser replied saying the telegram had caused him deep emotion, admiring their courage in their horrible position and declaring that Tino must act against his executioners by attacking Sarrail's left flank. Other telegrams between the Foreign Minister Zalocostas and Theotokis, Minister in Berlin show the part played by the Royal Government in organising bands with the object of cutting the Monastir-Salonika railway and harassing Sarrail's rear.

IMPERIAL CHALLENGE SHIELD COMPETITIONS.

MOST OF LEADING PRIZES WON BY AUSTRALIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

The National Rifle Association has issued the results for 1917 of the Imperial Challenge Shield Competitions which have been held annually throughout the Empire since 1910, each team shooting with miniature rifle on its own range. 608 teams entered in the Senior Division for boys over fifteen years and 361 teams in the Junior Division, representing a total of nearly 10,000 boys. The Challenge Shield Medals and Prizes are presented by Lieut.-Colonel Raymond W. Schumacher of South Africa.

A feature of the results in the Senior Competition is that most of the leading prizes are won by Australia. The excellence of the musketry training of the Australian cadets is very marked. Out of 97 prizes Great Britain takes 50, Australia 27, Canada 11, Newzealand 7, West Indies 1 and South Africa 1.

INDIA DOES NOT FIGURE AT ALL.

It is regretted that India does not figure at all. The conditions for 1918 will be issued shortly and it is hoped that India will enter several teams.

BRAZILIAN STEAMERS TORPEDOED.

2 PERSONS KILLED, 4 INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 5.
Recd. 5-20 p.m. Nov. 6.

Brazilian steamers the Acary formerly the German Ebernburg and the Guarahy have *been torpedoed off St. Vincent. Both* were beached. Two persons were killed and four injured. It is stated that the Government is demanding as reprisal the confiscation of moneys held in German banks.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN LONDON.

ON ITALIAN SITUATION AND CONDUCT OF WAR.

COMPLETE IDENTITY OF VIEW ESTABLISHED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 6.

Reuter is informed that the conferences held in London last week were among the most important of the war. M. Painleve and General Petain conferred with Mr. Lloyd George and the War Cabinet daily and a complete identity of view was established regarding the situation arising from the Italian position and also regarding the future conduct of the war.

ALLIED CONFERENCE IN PARIS.

TO MEET IN MIDDLE OF THIS MONTH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Balfour stated he hoped the Allied Conference in Paris on the conduct of war would be held in the middle of November. He could not at present give any information regarding the conference on war aims.

AUSTRO-GERMAN FALSEHOODS.

STEPS FOR DEFEATING PROPAGANDA CONSIDERED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Nov. 5.
Recd. 1-30 p.m., Nov. 6.

The Austro-German propaganda in Italy, which is alleged to have been strong in happenings on the Italian front, was raised in the House of Commons to-day when Colonel Yate asked what steps the Government was taking to deny the Austro-German falsehoods regarding Great Britain, disseminated amongst the Italian troops by Austro-German agents and by means of special propaganda, bombs or pamphlets dropped from aeroplanes.

Mr. Macpherson replied that the Italian military authorities were being asked to supply the British Government with copies of this propaganda and the best means of defeating the propaganda were being considered but he could not promise that the means selected would be published.

NEW BRITISH WARSHIPS.

FAR BIGGER THAN QUEEN ELIZABETH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
PARIS, Nov. 5.
Recd. 8-30 a.m., Nov. 6.

The naval expert of the "Temps" who has visited the British shipyards says he saw at Fairfield, Glassgow, warships far bigger than the Queen Elizabeth.

WOMAN RUN OVER BY MUNICIPAL CART.

DIES OF INJURIES.

Dr. W. Nunan, Acting Coroner, held an inquest at the Coroner's Court, yesterday, touching the death of Vithabai, a Hindu woman, aged about 45 years. Mr. R. J. Mistry appeared for Hari Bhiwa, the driver of a Municipal bullockcart, which, it is alleged, knocked down and ran over the deceased. The evidence was to the effect that on Monday evening Hari was seen driving his cart fast along Haines Road in the direction of Worli. He gave no warning of his approach. The deceased was knocked down and a wheel passed over her body. Hari did not pull up. The cart travelled twenty-five paces before stopping. A witness, who deposed as above, cross-examined by Mr. Mistry, said he did not see whether the deceased was crossing the road nor did he know how she came to be knocked down. When the cart had passed over the woman, Hari was trying to pull up.

Dr. D. Bardi, House Surgeon, Sir J. J. Hospital, said the deceased was brought to the hospital on Monday evening and died on Tuesday morning. In his opinion death was due to shock and multiple injuries. The jury returned a verdict of death due to shock from multiple injuries sustained by the deceased, by her having been knocked down and run over by Municipal cart driver Hari B'iwa.

THE KAISER'S BEASTS.

CRUELTIES TO ENGLISH WOMEN.

INFAMOUS CONDUCT.

Remarkable light on German infamies to British men and women and to natives in East Africa is cast by a Government document issued on September 24.

The Venerable H. W. Woodward, Vicar-General of the Diocese of Zanzibar and East Africa and Archdeacon of Magila, has presented a petition to the Commander-in-Chief, East Africa, on behalf of himself and the other prisoners interned in prison camps. He says the prisoners (all civilians debarred from leaving the Colony at the outbreak of war), apart from hardships, insults, and privations at the hands of the guards, have been purposely subjected to cruelties and treatment calculated to lower the prestige of the British race in the eyes of the natives. On an appeal against such treatment the prisoners were informed that they had no rights and that parties making such appeal would be severely punished. The petition prays that a court of inquiry be constituted to verify the allegations contained in the schedule; that all guards and their superior officers responsible for the administration of the various prison camps be detained pending such inquiry; and that the court shall deal with the matter.

Much of the evidence referred to in the schedule of the petition is unfit for publication as it refers to loathsome work (such as carrying drums of excrement) imposed upon men prisoners for and in the presence of natives and unnatural sufferings caused to women. As an example of this, English ladies were placed in a shed with open door outside which German soldiers stripped and had their bath. The Germans followed the English ladies to the lavatory and pushed open the door when one was inside.

ANOTHER GEISSLER.

The statement of the Rev. A. B. Helier, M.A., Oxon., Inspector of Schools in Zanzibar Diocese, has many references to one Dorrendorf, a German planter of ill-repute:

Dorrendorf was in charge at Kiboriani (a Church Missionary Society sanatorium turned into a prison camp).

"Miss Davey left Kiboriani to nurse at Kilimatinde. It was necessary to go to Culwe Station, 20 miles away. It was pouring with rain and she asked for a native chair. Dorrendorf abused her violently and refused.

"Kiboriani, where Dorrendorf was in charge, was the only place to my knowledge where priests and ladies were made to work. The ladies had to make socks and underclothing for the Germans. Kiboriani was supposed to be a first-class camp to which privileged prisoners were sent, especially ladies. Dorrendorf had a reputation, before the war, of gross brutality towards natives.

"Dorrendorf built a special punishment cell, which he called Ross's Villa, after a British prisoner towards whom he was particularly malignant. Dorrendorf ordered us to take off our hats to any German we passed at any time of the day. Punishments were inflicted on anyone who omitted this salute. The Kiboriani prisoners were moved to Buigiri, with Dorrendorf in charge. The behaviour of the native guards towards the prisoners at Kiboriani was extremely insolent and was encouraged by Dorrendorf. The guards would enter our rooms (even those of the ladies) and compel the occupants to leave their beds. Miss Horne, a nurse, was ordered to leave Kiboriani for Kilimatinde to attend typhoid cases. Dorrendorf would not allow her a native chair, and she was compelled to walk the 20 miles to Kilimatinde. Miss Dutton, of the mission, was a few minutes late at work one morning, and Dorrendorf abused her violently and threatened her with bread and water.

A DRUNKEN BRUTE.

"Dorrendorf was frequently the worse for liquor and extremely noisy. Once he broke into a room in which six of the ladies were sleeping. Forty-nine European prisoners (nearly all British), thirty-four of whom were ladies and twelve of whom were babies in arms, were taken by Dorrendorf from Buigiri to Tabora. We walked to Kikombo. We were marched straight into an iron goods-shed, together with forty-one native prisoners. Armed askaris were posted on all four sides of the shed. Dorrendorf gave orders that ladies were to be allowed to go to the lavatory two at a time under armed escort.

"One of the askaris was very insulting and brought Dorrendorf and Gerth, the other German guard. Gerth kicked against the shed and shouted. Someone laughed, thinking it was a native. Gerth entered. He had been drinking. He was purple with rage. He abused us. Then Dorrendorf entered in a similar state. He abused the English nation. He abused Sister Eva (Miss Clutterbuck) violently, and said English women make more trouble than the men, and finally instructed the guard to shoot at once any man or woman, white or black, who moved. He went out saying 'Swine!' We were left without food for twenty-two hours, until we wrote for some. (The sufferings of the women are then described.)

"At 10 a.m. Miss Plant sent a note to Dorrendorf that we were starving. He allowed Miss Plant and Miss Foden to make a fire, and sent a quantity of rice, a lump of fresh pork, and a bucket of water. About midday the heat was dreadful. There was no ventilation, except for one window covered with matting. The askari said Dorrendorf was asleep and we should have to wait.

"In Tabora a charge of immorality was brought against Dorrendorf, the origin or inception of which I do not know. Every woman who had been in Kiboriani or Buigiri was sent for and asked three questions by Lieutenant Hahn.

"At Kiboriani we did fear that the ladies might be assaulted by Dorrendorf, and Padre White and myself had formed a plan of action in such event."

SURAJMAL LIBEL SUIT

(Continued from page 5.)

about them." Observe the word "unfortunately." Certainly it has proved unfortunate for the defandant that these observations ever came under his notice, but I doubt very much whether this should have been so, beyond of course this,, that if defendant took any fact from those observations, he would lie under the obligation of proving it. Then the learned judge asks, "Was then the defendant's comment on the report of the trial fair comment, tested by the rule to which I have referred above? In the first place was it based upon facts truly stated, or were there mis-statements of facts, and in this latter must be included the omission of important facts. For unless a report which is being commented on is fairly set out the comment cannot possibly be fair. It cannot be said that the report of the case was properly set out before the comment began." It is to be remembered that the "Chronicle" had published a report of the case and no exception has been taken to that report that I know of. It is of course true that that report is not reproduced in full in the articles, but it had been laid before the readers of the paper, and the articles appear to me to give a fairly accurate resume of it. The judgment continues, "true the effect of the pleadings is not out, but pleadings are very different from evidence and nothing is said about the evidence given on oath by Surajmal in examination in chief, denying the allegations made against him by Dada. His cross-examination is referred in language which leads the reader to infer that he completely broke down and the defandant writes, "the case was suddenly withdrawn the judge appropriately remarking that the plaintiff has adopted a very wise course." The judge used these words for reasons only known to himself. They certainly are not apparent from the report, but the addition of the word "appropriately" by the first defendant, cannot be commended. I shall later resume for myself what appear to me to be the salient features of the case tried by Justice Davar. Here it is enough to say that what Justice Macleod imputes to the defendant as unjustifiable. is that he did not set forth Surajmal's examination in chief; and that he used the word "appropriately" in recording Justice Davar remark upon the termination of the case. I think that the reasons which Justice Macleod says were known only to the learned judge himself and certainly do not appear on the record, are obvious enough. As to the omission to include in the articles what Surajmal said in examination in chief or a resume of it, all I need say here is that anyone who had read the report of the case, or who had the information on record there before him would have understood perfectly why Surajmal was called as a witness for the plaintiff and what he certainly must have said in his examination-in-chief. His cross-examination indicates that pretty clearly and it is upon his break-down under cross-examination and the sudden collapse of the suit while that cross-examination was in progress that the writer wants to concentrate public attention. Then the judge goes on: "It is obvious that saturated with Mr. Watcha's observations he was ready to pass judgment on a case the *trial* of which had only just commenced." That is a curious phrase to use about a case which had ended but of course the learned judge that the trial of it had barely commenced before the plaintiff withdrew it and consented to a decree against him with costs. The judgment continues, "his first remark is that the plaintiff was his first remark is that the plaintiff was merely the creature of Surajmal admits of little doubt in view of the circumstances revealed" and that Mr. Surajmal should have been thus content to have the case withdrawn and the very ugly allegations made against him left unrefuted is a matter which demands further inquiry."

SCOPE OF FAIR COMMENT.

It must be borne in mind in dealing with all this part of the alleged libel that Horniman inferred from the pleadings, the evidence, the nature and the end of the suit that the defendant's version was true The defendant had stated without reservation that Surajmal was the real plainti and Bhagwandas merely his nominee. In the circumstances revealed by the trial, a the writer says, he believed that the defendant's declaration to that extent wa true, and therefore he merely re-iterates in the sentence which Macleod J. calls his first remark. No serious exception I believe could possibly be taken to the next sentence. Doubtless, the writer has concluded that the suit was Surajmal's suit, therefore if that is fair comment it follows that the withdrawal of the suit was Surajmal's withdrawal and the whole sentence goes no further than saying that Surajmal's conduct in allowing the suit to be thus withdrawn, while the ugly allegations against him were left unrefuted, certainly was a matter which demanded further inquiry. Even if Surajmal were not the real plaintiff as inferred by the writer, still he was as much interested in the suit as the plaintiff, Bhagwandas, regard being had to the written statement and issues and the part he had taken in it upto the time of its withdrawal and it surely was fair comment to say that his conduct in allowing the suit to be thus withdrawn without making any protest called for further inquiry. Macleod J. concedes that if Surajmal were the real plaintiff then it was he who gave the word to withdraw; but he adds that "the recorded circumstances nowhere point inevitably to the conclusion, and, if unrefuted means disproved by the decision of the court, then Surajmal was content that the allegations against him should go unrefuted." Now here the learned judge certainly adopts the view that comment to be fair must take the form of an inevitable inference. In my judgment that is not the law. I do not like the use of such a word as "inevitable" in such a connexion. Fair Comment, with which alone we are dealing impliedly permits of a much greater latitude than the drawing of inevitable inferences. All that is required is that the inference from facts truly stated should be fair, that is, one possibly out of many equally or almost equally fair inferences. If out of three or four inferences one was inevitable in the strict sense then all others would cease to be reasonable inferences at all and would not fall to be considered under the defence of fair comment. What *was* the inevitable inference from the facts before Horniman? If the inference he drew was not an inevitable inference, and therefore not fair comment, it could only be because there *was* an inevitable inference which excluded all others, and speaking logically, deprived them of any semblance of reasonableness. Dare any one say that there was such an inevitable inference here? Unless indeed it were the very inference Horniman drew?

MEANING OF "UNANSWERED" AND "UNREFUTED."

I will here without quoting dispose of Macleod J's treatment of the two words "unrefuted," and "unanswered." I regret I cannot agree with the learned judge in saying that the use of these words by the defendant in their respective contexts necessarily means that Surajmal even did not deny Dada's allegations. So far from that being so I think, anyone would understand that the writer meant that notwithstanding any denial Surajmal may have given the breakdown of the case in the middle of his cross-examination, just at a point where he was plainly getting into deep water, and putting himself in a very compromising light, left Dada's allegations still virtually in possession of the field. Merely denying an accusation is certainly not "answering" it in the sense of the writer. Every prisoner who pleads not guilty denies the charge but would any one understand that his mere plea had "answered" it? I think not. The learned judge then sets forth the next two passages on which the plaintiff relies. He sums them up thus. "The allegations are that Surajmal after instigating Dada to file a suit against his own client Tatia Saheb, sends him to another solicitor to file the suit, but after that had been done, arranged the settlement of the suit with Dada without letting Dada's solicitor know what was happening. Truly the matter was not revealed in court, nor in any of the proceedings. It was revealed solely in the observations. . . . which no one had seen except Mr. Watcha and Nanabhai." Now much of this at any rate *was* revealed as immediately appears in what the learned judge next says, in the written statement of Dada. It is true that there is no mention there of Surajmal having sent him Dada to D'Cunha but he does most distinctly say that Surajmal instigated him to file the suit against Holkar, and it is hardly necessary to add that Surajmal could not very well have acted for both plaintiff and defendant in such a suit. If he really instigated Dada to bring the suit against Holkar in the manner alleged by Dada it is certain that by implication he "sent" Dada to another solicitor, formally to conduct that suit. The written statement of Dada again does most expressly aver that Surajmal settled the suit with him. Macleod J. comments upon this as follows: "But how can any reasonable person spell out of the passage in the written statement which I have just quoted a charge by Dada against Surajmal of having broken this rule of professional etiquette? And I may note here that there is nothing in the written statement about Surajmal having sent Dada to D'Cunha." I have commented on this in anticipation.

A NEW ALLEGATION.

I own I find it rather difficult to follow the learned judge in the first part of the sentences last quoted. No one ever supposed that Dada had accused Surajmal of having committed this breach of professional etiquette. It was no concern of Dada's. But he certainly did accuse Surajmal of having instigated him to bring the suit against Holkar, and he certainly did say that Surajmal settled the suit with him. Then when Surajmal's letter to D'Cunha was laid before Horniman. he comments in the manner above described. It is, as the writer makes pretty clear I think, a new allegation not revealed in the proceedings before Davar J. but connected with them and one which might have been revealed or refuted had that trial run its course. That is all the passage in the article seems to me to mean, and if Dada's allegations were true, a conclusion already inferentially reached by the defendant then it would follow almost of necessity that this letter was of the character imputed to it. Then the learned judge concludes that the defendant would never have written a word of this portion of the articles, if he had not had the observations before him. I agree that he would not, unless the man who wrote the observations had given him the same matter to use if he chose. But as I have said the mere fact that the observations were the defendant's source of information is of no consequence or relevance whatever. The sole question is whether the fact upon which the writer is commenting now is a fact, and, if so, whether the comments are fair? There are seemingly two facts, one, Surajmal's letter, the other the assertion that as a matter of fact there was no intervention in the part of any agent at all. Both came out of the observations. The one *as* a fact the other, I should say, as a comment upon it, fully justified by the contents of Dada's written statement, provided of course that statement was subsantially true. Of course, as the learned judge says, the charge made in the article is not taken direct from the written statement of Dada, but from the letter of Surajmal along with the contents of the written statement. But if it be substantially true or at any rate if it were eminently fair comment upon the materials before the writer, what can it matter that he did not take it bodily out of the written statement? The judgment proceeds "But the defendant made a worse blunder. Even if it can be said that it was alleged in the proceedings that Surajmal settled the whole matter direct with Dada, it certainly was never alleged anywhere that Surajmal then wrote to the other solicitor stating etc. This was taken direct from the observations and what is more startling the comment is also taken direct from the observations. What justification was there then for the defendant stating that the contents of Surajmal's letter which he got from the observations were not only untrue but were so written deliberately, in order to screen the breach of etiquette committed by him?" The whole passage illustrates perfectly the point of view of the learned judge, and, in my judgment the true cause of his having come to what I feel was a wrong conclusion upon the case. He admits or to be accurate, hypothetically half admits, though with reluctance, that one part of the comment might have been upon facts put in evidence at the trial. But prefacing his next observations with the statement that the defendant committed a worse blunder he dwells upon what nobody denies that it was not alleged at the trial that Surajmal wrote the letter to D'Cunha, and that it was false, and deliberaetly written to screen his breach of professional etiquette. What justification, he asks, could there be of that?

FAIR COMMENT ON A TRUE FACT.

And the answer is simple. Fair comment on a true fact. If it he assumed that this was a blunder on the part of the defendant, the question is pre-judged. But was it? The letter, alleged or not alleged, is a fact. It is not denied. It was before the defendant and it appears to me that he had a perfect right to comment on it in the way he did. Its truth was flatly denied by the defendant in the suit before Davar J. in his written statement. From the course, what was elicited in, and the end of that trial the defendant had inferred, and I believe we all agree that the inference was upon those materials fair inference, that the written statement was substantially true. If it was, this letter was false. Not only that but the defendant had the sworn evidence of Surajmal himself, and who should have known better? that it was false? When Surajmal gave that evidence he had perfectly forgotten all about this letter. When it had become a prominent feature in the libel suit before Macleod J. he materially modified the evidence he had first given, so as to explain the letter as best he could. But when the defendant wrote he had only the record of the trial before Davar J. to work upon. And had nothing ever been added to that, is there any one who could deny that the inference that the letter was false, to the extent a any rate of being a *suppressio veri*, was a fair inference? If so far the inference was not only fair but, to use Macleod J.'s own term "inevitable" the reason assigned by the writer of the article for Surajmal having written this false letter, whether alleged or not, seems to me to be as clearly fair comment. It is the obvious reason, some reason there must have been, and the feature in the settlement of the suit of Dada v. Holkar is so intimately connected with the truth as a whole of the defendant's version of the facts in Bhagwandas v. Dada that although not elicited in that trial, it became fair matter for comment upon the whole case. The learned judge appears to have held from first to last that nothing which was not put in evidence at the trial before Davar J. could possibly be ground of inference in commenting upon the character of that case. I do not agree. What was put in evidence there was closely related to the former suit, and any highly suspicious feature in that suit if true lent support in the main conclusions, which the defendant had formed that Dada's defence was substantially true. This breach of etiquette, standing alone, was relatively unimportant, but the reason for it was similar in the light of Dada's allegations.

A VERY CRUDE REASONING.

Almost all the Advocate-General's force of argument was concentrated on this much impugned article. It was pressed upon us, over and over again, as though, in that form the point was difficult, instead of being of the simplest, that the fact stated, namely, that there was no intervention on the part of any agent was untrue, and the innuendo that the letter was false was wholly unwarranted, because at the trial of the libel action Surajmal swore that the suit was settled by Holkar's agent, and the defendant failed to prove by Nanabhai's evidence that it was not, and therefore the plaintiff must succeed. This is very crude reasoning. In the first it assumes that there *was* intervention on the part of an agent in the only sense in which it was denied as a fact in the article, in the next place, it assumes this to be an independent statement of fact by the writer of the article, which as fact not put in evidence at the trial before Davar J. he had to "justify" and last, it wholly overlooks the important need of keeping distinct what was before the critic when he wrote from anything that may or may not have been proved at the subsequent trial. If it can easily be shown that this apparent statement of fact, viz., that no agent intervened in the settlement between Surajmal and Dada, was not only a fair inference but by far the most probable and therefore the fairest inference to be drawn from the materials the writer had to comment upon, the whole of this needlessly re-iterated argument falls to pieces, and becomes virtually irrelevant. Let me suppose that the sentence instead of being worded compendeously as it is had been thus cast: "But from the written statement of Dada, and the evidence of Surajmal himself on oath, it is clear that no agent intervened in the settlement between Surajmal and Dada." Could any exception have been taken to it? I do not think so. And yet that is exactly what the sentence taken in its context really means as is made perfectly clear from what immediately follows. The point of this passage is to show that Surajmal's letter was in essence false, and so written to conceal from D'Cunha his own direct communication with D'Cunha's client. If we had not had the evidence taken at the trial of the libel action before us, I make bold to say we should all unhesitatingly have come to the same conclusion. While I do not think that later evidence material or even in strictness relevant, I may add that, speaking for myself, it does not satisfy me that the letter was true. Macleod J. is said to have believed Surajmal implicitly and to have disbelieved totally the evidence of Nanabhai. I am not concerned really with that evidence taken at that time. I admit that it is usually unwise to interfere with the estimate of so able and experienced a trial judge as Macleod J. of the value of evidence given before him. But I should say that even were our judgment upon this point to depend upon or even to be influenced by that evidence, its whole tenor leaves no doubt on my mind but that Surajmal knew perfectly well of the settlement with Dada before it was completed. He was in no need of being informed of it by Holkar's agent as his letter certainly suggests that he was. And lastly, I think, it almost absurd to insist that even if Holkar's agent did not intervene that is to say go to Dada behind Surajmal's back in effecting this settlement, yet there certainly was an agent of Holkar representing him in his dealings with Surajmal. That might have been taken for granted. There is nothing improper in it.

(To be continued.)

GUJARAT POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

MR. PATEL'S REMARKABLE TESTIMONY.

(By our Special Correspondent.)

MONDAY Night.

The Conference concluded its sittings at 4-30 p.m., this evening. Among those present to-day was Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. On the Conference resuming its sittings at 1-30 p.m., the resolutions were taken up. The first resolution was on the Inditn Railway grievances—both passenger and traffic. The next resolution related to Land Tenure in Gujarat and prayed for the withdrawal of the 1901 Notification which deprived the tenants of their long established rights. The resolution of thanks for the abolition of the Customs line at Viramgaum was passed. The press note issued by Government does not say why it was expedited. But it appears to me from a statement made by Mr. Gandhi, yesterday that this expedition was really due to his silent effort. The resolution on forced labour and supplies to district officers was the subject of strong criticism.

MHOWRA LEGISLATION.

The "Mhowra" legislation came in for a great deal of adverse criticism and it was pointed out that the regislature instead of being the agent of good, had in this case seriously injured the poor population of Khaira District. The resolution was emphatic against the cutting down of Mhowra trees and prayed against its denudation in the Panch Mahals, as it really formed the source of food among the poorer classes of men and cattle.

A resolution appealing for the realease of these who had been interned under the Defence of India Act was moved from the chair, and the next resolution related to he circular on students and politics. Among the speakers on this resolution were Mr. Vibhakar from Bombay and Mrs. Gangabai, who is a first-rate speaker and she expressed great indignation at the humiliating position to which the future Indian nation had been reduced.

MUNICIPAL FREEDOM.

Local Boards and Municipalities, their constitution, powers, etc., formed the subject of another important resolution. It supported the demands of Hon. Mr. Patel's resolution in Bombbay Council and not only demanded the deletion of chapter 13 of the Bombay Municipal Act but also asked for these bodies the power to appoint and dismiss their servants. The fourth part of the resolution asked for some fixed assignments such as a portion of the Abkari revenue being handed over to the local boards. The resolution was moved by Mr. Maganbhai Patel of Ahmedabad. Rao Bahadur Ramanbhai Nilkanth seconded the resolution and he also pleaded in very strong terms for doing away with the imposition of the obnoxious Municipal Commissioner over innocent municipalities.

There was a resolution on the creation of district councils, on the lines somewhat in advance of those advocated by the late Mr. Gokhale; and it was moved from the chair. Before putting it to vote, however, Mr. Gandhi asked Mr. Patel to say something on the resolution.

SAD PLIGHT OF NON-OFFICIAL MEMBERS.

Mr. Patel said how difficult and unenviable was the position of non-official members in the Legislative Council. If the public could realise only part of their difficulties under the present constitution, they would, instead of blaming them for not doing their duty, freely sympathise with them. Under the restraint of "Strictly Confidential." they were prevented from letting the public know how arbitrarily the Legislative Secretariat treated the members, their interpellations and resolutions. Mr. Patel said that he had given notice of that very resolution in the Bombay Council, but the Legislative Department, in the infiniteness of its wisdom disallowed it. because forsooth it was not in the public interests to discuss it! There were cries of "shame" and Mr. Patel was cheered heartily.

The last but one resolution invited the next Conference to Nadiad. At the previous night's meeting of the Subjects Committee, there were others who were willing to take it up. But Mr. Gandhi ruled them out of order and said that the application from Nadiad had been received first and it should therefore be given the preference. The Conference next meets at Nadiad, a fine place and only two hours' journey from Ahmedabad.

The last was a formal resolution of a vote of thanks to the President and was moved by Mr. Vibhakar, who also expressed thanks to the Reception Committee for the splendid manner in which they had responded to the great call of duty. In dissolving the Conference, Mr. Gandhi made a short speech and he exhorted them to continue their propagandist work and to take signatures in the petition to Mr. Montagu. He once more referred to the non-release of Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, and urged them to continue to agitate for their release until their prayer was granted. The Conference ended with the recital of the National Anthem and a Farewell Song specially composed for the occasion.

INSIST ON HAVING

STATE MANAGEMENT OF RAILWAYS

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel says:—"The only way to end the innumerable grievances of third class passengers is to put the railways under State Management."

Donations, large or small, for the above campaign, may be sent to Mr. Faredun K. Dadachanji, 361, Hornby Road' Bombay.

THE ITALIAN REVERSE.

(Continued from page 6.)

guns, much material and whole contingents of troops that had no time to descend from lofty mountain summits like those of Monte Nero, Santo and Cucco.

Here we have the true reasons for the magnitude of the disaster, but the English press has not yet understood nor made clear these peculiarities. It has not explained as I have briefly tried to do above, the reason of the great booty taken by the Germans in prisoners and guns, nor the topographical motives that changed a simple retreat into a great misfortune, it has simply and ungenerously left its readers to think that it was rather due to incompetence, defection or cowardice, an unjust slur upon an army commanded by such a brilliant soldier as Cadorna, and which has two-and-half years of continuous successes to its credit.

It has not pointed out the simple but important fact that the Italians have not been hurled back from their entire front, as would appear to a superficial observer, but owing to the snapping of their line in the middle, they had voluntarily to give up the whole line no longer tenable.

Let us be quite clear on this fact, the Germans did not conquer in a few days all the positions that the Italians took years to conquer; they simply and merely succeeded by a sudden bold and desperate thrust, in piercing the Folmino triangle, the feeblest and almost undefended point of the whole Italian line; the remaining positions, they could never have taken by storm; we were forced to abandon them for strategical reasons unfavourable to us.

PATHOS OF THE REVERSE.

Here lies all the pathos of this great military reverse, that such a small mistake should bear such portentous consequences; that a loss of a few miles of ground should endanger a whole country; that a few days success, could efface the work of two-and-half years of daring and endurance.

Yet I think the Italian situation is treated by the English press with undue pessimism and exaggeration. With an Italian army of about four million men tried already by hard trials, and thirsting for revenge, safely entrenched on the Tagliamento, eager only for the hour, when supplied with guns and ammunition, they can hurl themselves like an avalance of hate and wrath on the accursed violaters of their mother-land, only the chicken-hearted can despair.

Even if in order to save the priceless treasures of Venice from a merciless German bombardment, or to have a wider and more suitable manoeuvring ground for a decisive pitched battle that must come, we evacuate Venice, Treviso and Belluno, taking our stand on the broad Adige which is the recognised pre-arranged bulwark for such an emergency as the present, our Allies, need not despair of us. This would not make our situation worse nor desperate, Rome would still not be nearer to the Adige than was Paris to the Somme, yet Paris was not taken nor France crushed.

I can personally vouch for the morale of the Italian people and the fighting spirit of the armies, although your afternoon contemporary can sneer over the "cheap" advance into the Italian plains, and the "Times of India," with all its learning, cannot distinguish between a shameful rout, and the only too natural and inevitable confusionary and disorderly retreat of a million men hard-pressed with no guns to defend themselves, across ravines and narrow mountain passes, or over a few narrow planks over the Isonzo.

I cannot read without increasing confidence of the great wave of fiery patriotism sweeping over Italy in this her hour of trial, nor without pride of the heroic self-sacrificing spirits of our Bersaglier and cavalrymen, fighting till destroyed and scorning to surrender, nor of our glorious Prince General Gonzaga, entering Udine with eleven fresh and open wounds joined to the stripe of his gold medal for valour, and with only three of his escort of fifty alive.

GROSS EXAGGERATION.

It is quite unjust and grossly exaggerated to say like the "Times of India," that this is the greatest tragedy known to military history. There have been in the war of all ages disastrous retreats of still greater magnitude for the vastness of the calamity and the sheer horrors of their details.

Napoleon on his disastrous retreat from burning Moscow, left behind him not only his invincibility, but 125,000 killed, 130,000 dead from cold and starvation, 193,000 prisoners including 48 generals, and we know of no more tragic wholesale military disaster than the total destruction to a man of a whole British army in the Khoord-Kabul Pass.

History has a tendency to repeat itself after the lapse of centuries, for three times since Julius Caesar in the year 59 B.C. crushed the Teutonic hordes under Ariovistus, on the plains of Alsace, has German Imperialism and lust of conquest, received its death stroke by an Italian blade. In June of the year 451, Attila saw the tremendous hordes of Hun barbarians perish in hundreds of thousands under the Roman and Gothic steel on the Catalanian plains, and the broken remains hurled over the Rhine. Again in May 1174, the all-powerful might of the Bavarian Barbarossa on his sixth descent into Italy perished under the heavy swords of the Burghers of the Lombard League in the decisive ruthless and manifold battle of Legnano.

If the guns and ammunition are not stinted us, we may yet see once again the barbarous German militarism and Imperialism trampled to death and finding for the fourth time its grave in that Latin soil that he covets so much.

DEPRESSED CLASSES CONFERENCE.

EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITIE'S

(From our correspondent.)

The most important function of the Godhra conference week was the conference of the depressed classes. At the sessions of the Social Conference on the morning of the 5th Mr. Gandhi, speaking on the resolution about the better treatment of the depressed classes, invited the residents of and the visitors to Godhra, to a meeting which he intended to arrange at the Bhangi Vada to meet the so-called depressed classes. The meeting came off late on Monday evening at 9-30 p.m., at the Bhangi Vada and there were present about 5,000 people. Among those present were Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Hamidali, the Assistant Collector of Godhra, Mrs. Hamidali. Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Mr. and Mrs. Abbas Tyebji, Miss Latiff, Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Ratansi Dharamsi, Mr. Chandrashanker Pandya, Mr. N. B. Vibhaker, Mr. and Mrs. Narsingdas Jekisondas, Mr. Amratlal V. Thakkur, Mr. Jerajani, Mr. I. K. Yagnik, Mr. Jivanlal Desai, Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas, Mr. and Mrs. Manjibhai Seth, Mr. and Mrs. Master and many others.

After the visitors had taken their seats, the men and women of depressed classes passed in procession through the cramped space. Mr. Gandhi addressed the gathering in Gujarati. He said that they had all assembled there to meet their friends of the submerged classes and it was certainly a great day for them. It is said that God is omnipresent, but he was not sure whether He was really present at the Political or the Social Conference, but of this he felt sure that He was present in their midst at that particular moment. Their work did not end there. It had only just begun and if those ladies and gentlemen who had assembled there that night worked for the welfare of the depressed classes, India would soon see her brightest hour of prosperity. If all those who were present there came really because of their feelings of love for the depressed classes and not simply because he had asked them to come, there was no doubt then, he said, that Indians would soon get self-government.

NEED FOR SCHOOLS.

Amongst others who addressed the gathering were Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, Mr. Ratansi Dharmsi, Mr. Amratlal Padhiar, Mr. Chandrashanker Pandia, Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Mr. Janardhan Sharma, and a youngman from the Dhed Community. Mr. Janardhan Sharma said that the work of the meeting could only be sustained if there were opportunities for educating the community. Schools for the submerged classes were a great need. he said, and appealed for funds to start a school at Godhra. About Rs. 1,700 were subscribed on the spot, Mr. Ruttonsey Dharmsey and Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai each contributing Rs. 500; Mr. Mowjibhoy Seth Rs. 150; and Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas Rs. 100. Mr. Jalaludin of the Godhra Police also addressed the gathering and the meeting dispersed at a late hour.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 6.

There was no excitement or animation in the market to-day. Three principal sections, coal, jute and industrials, were fairly well-patronised and the market ruled steady to firm. Lansdowne shewed greatest appreciation among jute shares dealt in, and advanced to Rs. 276. Bengal Aerating Gas was done at Rs. 176. Great India Phosphates were firm at Rs. 27-8 p.; Howrah Oil was done at Rs. 171. Following sales took place:—

Coal:—Bansjorah 16-8, 17; Kinuri 12-4, 12-9; Kasta 2-2, 2-6 p.; Kuardi 17-4, 17-8; New Kessargarh 12-4, 12-8; Nodiha 16-4, 16-8; Phularitand 10-12; Northern 15-12, 16; Searsole 11, 11-4.

Jute:—Anglo-India 210, to 216; Alliance (ord) 555, 558, 554; Auckland (ord) 339; Barnagore (ord) 122-8; Belvedere (ord) 542, 544; Clive (ord) 219, 220; Dalhousie (pref) 114, 115; Empire (ord) 51, 51-8; Fort William (ord) 257-8, 258; Howrah (ord) 452; Hooghly (ord) 68-12, 69; Hooghly (pref) 14; Kamarhatty (ord) 456 to 460; Kinnison (ord) 820, 822 s.l.; Khardah 405; Lansdowne (ord) 271, 274; Lansdowne (pref) 100; Lothian (ord) 232, 233; Naihati (ord) 410; National (ord) 381; New Central (ord) 530 to 537; Reliance (ord) 440; Standard (ord) 507, 510 and 517 s.l.

Miscellaneous:—Bengal Aerating Gas 175, 176; Bengal Flour 194; Bengal Nagpore Cotton (pref) 95 s.l.; British Burma Petroleum 8; Calcutta City Flour 15-6, 15-10; Great India Phosphates 26, 27-8 p.; Howrah Oil 164, 171; Kumardhibi Engineering 41, 41-4; Mengkilbol Rubber 27, 27-4; Russa Engineering 241, 243; Steel Products 2-12, 3; Triton Insurance 81-8, 82-8; Titaghur Paper (ord) 285.

Government paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 69-2 to 69-6 and small lots were done at Rs. 69-10 to 69-14.

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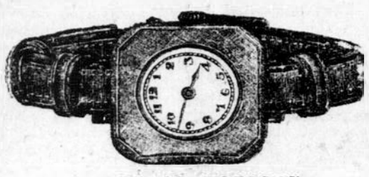

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CONFERENCE OF INDIAN PRINCES.

VICEROY'S WELCOME.

APPRECIATION OF WAR SERVICES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Nov. 5.

The conference of Ruling Princes and Chiefs of India opened to-day in the Legislative Council chamber, about 49 princes and chiefs being present. There was a large number of ladies and gentlemen in the visitors' gallery and the Viceregal gallery was also full.

His Excellency the Viceroy in opening the conference said:—

Your Highnesses, I welcome you once more to this Council Chamber in which we meet for the second time to discuss in a friendly and informal manner certain matters as to which the Government of India would be glad to learn views and to enlist your co-operation. I am glad to find that the conference has not lost its popularity and that the number of members attending exceeds that of last year. This shows, I think, that your Highnesses realise the advantage of such meetings not only as giving an opportunity for bringing your views before the Government of India, but also as drawing you into touch with larger issues affecting the welfare of your States and of India generally. Some of you, I know, contemplate the early establishment of some constitutional assemblage of the nature, to use the words of your Highnesses address last year, of a council of Princes with specified functions and well defined powers. That, your Highnesses, is an ideal which you well place before yourselves, but which must wait for its realisation until further experience indicates the lines on which these informal conferences may most appropriately be developed in the joint interest of yourselves and of the Empire at large.

GRADUAL EVOLUTION.

In the speeches which I delivered at the last Conference I made it clear that its function was to advise the Government of India on certain specific matters concerning yourselves, your states and your people, and urged that you should give time for development and growth, before giving to this assemblage a formal shape in which its function and powers would be strictly defined. My view was and is that if an institution is to meet a real want and to give real help towards the progress of India, it must evolve gradually on the lines which experience may show are best suited to its healthy growth. I am strengthened in this view by what has happened during the past year. You all know of the notable development in regard to the Imperial conference, how in 30 years from being an assemblage of Colonial Premiers presided over by the Colonial Secretary it has now through gradual stages of growth dictated by the needs of the time, become a body representing the whole Empire including India and the Indian States and presided over by the Prime Minister. You know too, how the Indian representatives including your own able and distinguished representative his Highness the Maharaja of Bikaner, were admitted to the innermost Councils of the Imperial War Cabinet and so were in a position to exercise a voice in shaping the policy of the British Empire. Could any more convincing example be found of the advantage of proceeding along the road of natural slow evolution in preference to building upon paper an artificial structure, which after its completion may be found altogether unsuited and unadaptable to the needs which it is intended to supply. I say then, once more, let us continue these Conferences in their present informal shape and I can assure you that for my part I wish them to continue annually during my tenure of office, and let us carefully and patiently watch the course of events. The constitution of India, as you will have realised from a recent pronouncement made by his Majesty's Secretary of State, is itself destined to change as time goes on in harmony with the higher political education of the Indian people, and their natural aspirations for a greater share in the administration of this country.

GENEROUS SUPPORT IN WAR.

To turn to the question of even wider and more pressing interest, I cannot let this occasion pass without thanking your Highnesses once more for the most generous and loyal support which you have given towards the prosecution of the great war. Since I last addressed you in this chamber I have called on you for greater efforts in two directions, first, in the matter of providing an adequate reserve for the maintenance at full strength of your Imperial Service Troops which are doing such admirable work on active service at the various theatres of the war, and secondly in the matter of raising recruits in your territories for the fighting forces and auxiliary services connected with the army. In both cases I received from your Highnesses a most gratifying response to my appeal. As regards the Imperial Service Troops all the darbars concerned have given generous concessions for the period of the war including increases of pay and pension, the grant of money rewards to recruits on enlistment, and special terms of land revenue to the men in service. These concessions have been very effective in stimulating recruiting and in most cases the depots of the Imperial Service Troops have, I am glad to learn, been brought up to the required strength and arrangements made to secure a steady flow of reserves for the future. In addition to these measures, certain states have decided to increase the strengths of their Imperial Service Units for the period of the war. Thus his Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir has recently added a complete new battalion of infantry, the Kapurthala and Bahawalpur Durbars have both increased their forces by the strength of a double company, last but not least, his Highness the Maharaja of Patiala has most generously offered to equip and maintain a Camel Transport and two Mule Transport Corps in the Indian Army for the same period. As regards recruiting for the regular army their Highnesses the Maharajahs of Gwalior, Bikaner, and Patiala have given valuable advice and assistance to the Central Recruiting Board which has been constituted to co-ordinate the efforts which have become both for the formation of new regiments and to maintain units combatant and non-combatant at their full strength.

I have appealed to your Highnesses and I am sure that my appeal will not be in vain, to do your utmost to encourage your subjects to come forward. At this momentous juncture, the question of the supply of manpower is vital and I know that I can count on you not to slacken your efforts to obtain recruits until victory has been actually achieved.

MAHARAJAH OF BIKANER'S REPLY.

The Maharajah of Bikaner on behalf of the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in reply to his Excellency the Viceroy's address at the Conference said:—

Your Excellency, We offer our grateful thanks to your Excellency for welcoming us again to this Conference where we meet for the second time during your viceroyalty. Your Excellency has rightly observed that the Conference has not lost its popularity with the ruling Princes of India as is evinced by the increased number of the members who have come to Delhi for the purpose. The Foreign Office list shows that there are 49 Ruling Princes and Chiefs including his Highness the Maharajah of Sikkim from the very borders of the Indian Empire attending the Conference this year as against the number who attended last year. This gratifying feature, in spite of the fact that the agenda is not so important as that of the last year, clearly shows the great importance which we attach to these meetings. We hope to address your Excelency at greater length on the concluding day and so we will not take up any further time to-day.

SIND'S SUPPORT TO CONGRESS-LEAGUE SCHEME.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

KARACHI, Nov. 5.

The special Sind Provincial Conference held during the week-end at Hyderabad passed a number of resolutions. The main resolution read:

"This Conference gives its whole-hearted support to the scheme of reforms passed by the Indian National Congress and All-India Moslem League at their last sessions at Lucknow and is strongly of opinion that the above scheme constitutes that irreducible minimum of reforms which will satisfy the present needs of this country; this conference is also strongly of the opinion that any scheme of reforms which falls short of the above scheme will cause a great disappointment and dissatisfaction."

Another resolution was:

"That in the opinion of this Conference the present agitation started in England and India by Europeans and Anglo-Indians against the grant of any substantial reforms in general and the Congress-League reforms in particular is most mischievous and is likely to create an atmosphere of distrust and thus do a great and irremediable injury to harmonious relations in the country and prevent the maintenance of the calm atmosphere so earnestly desired by the Governor-General-in-Council and all well wishers of this country."

Other resolutions called for the release of Messrs. Mohamed Ali and Shaukat Ali, also of several Sindhis interned under the Defence of India Act; for the repeal of the Act regarding the appointment of a Commissioner in Sind and the withdrawal of all powers of the Local Government now conferred on the Commissioner except such as are exercised by other Divisional Commissioners in the Presidency, so as to bring Sind under the direct control of the Governor-in-Council.

(Continued from Column 4).

purposes for which the present School Final certificate is accepted, provided the candidate has passed at one and the same examination in English, a vernacular (or its recognised equivalent), Arithmetic, History and Geography and one of the following:—Additional language, Algebra and Geometry, Elementary Science, Drawing, Manual training, Book-keeping and Commercial Correspondence, Shorthand and Typewriting, or (in the case of girls) Domestic Science.

To pass the Examination the candidate must obtain 33 per cent. of the full marks in each paper in English and in the paper in additional language, 25 per cent. of the full marks in each of the other subjects and 33 per cent. in the grand total. Should a candidate, however, fail by not more than three marks in one paper only in English or by any number of marks in one of the other subjects, he shall be declared to have passed the examination if, on a review of his marks, a majority of not less than two-thirds of the examiners present at the final meeting decide that he should pass, provided always that no candidate shall so pass unless he obtains at least 40 per cent. of the total marks in all subjects.

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MATRICULATION AND SCHOOL FINAL.

SCHEME OF JOINT EXAMINATION BOARD.

COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The Committee appointed by the Senate of the Bombay University on the 15th June, 1917, to darft regulations to give effect to the scheme of a Joint Board for conducting the Matriculation and School Final Examinations, have submitted their report, recommending that the regulations which they have drawn up in regard to the constitution and functions of a Joint Board and the conduct of the Examination to be entrusted to it be adopted. The course of discussion revealed differences of opinion on certain matters of detail, but the Committee have agreed to recommend the draft regulations as embodying on the whole a desirable working scheme. On the question of allowing candidates to answer in the vernacular the question papers in certain subjects the Committee was nearly equally divided. Dr. A. G. Viegas has attached a minute of dissent to the report.

CONSTITUTION AND FUNCTIONS OF JOINT BOARD.

Regarding the constitution and functions of the Joint Examination Board for the issue of school-leaving certificates, the Committee recommend as follows:—

On or before the 1st of January, 1918, there shall be constituted a Joint Board consisting of ten members, five of whom, including the Chairman of the Board, shall be elected by the Senate from among the Ordinary Fellows, three shall be nominated by Government and two schoolmasters of registered schools in the Presidency shall be co-opted by the other eight members.

The Board shall continue in office up to the end of June, 1923.

The office of a member of the Board shall be vacated by death, resignation or by the member being absent from three consecutive ordinary periodical meetings.

If a member of the Board elected by the Senate ceases to be an Ordinary Fellow, he shall cease to be a member of the Board. If a co-opted member ceases to be a schoolmaster he shall cease to be a member of the Board.

In the event of a vacancy occurring under the provisions of the two last preceding rules, the vacancy shall be filled up by the election, nomination, or co-option, as the case may be, of an eligible person by the body concerned and the person so becoming a member shall hold office during the period for which the member whose place became vacant would have held office.

The University Registrar shall be the Ex-Officio Secretary to the Board. It will be competent to the Board to provide the necessary establishment to enable the Secretary to carry on the work of the Board.

The Board shall conduct the School-leaving Examination as provided for in the Regulations in that behalf and it shall be competent to the Board to appoint Examiners and to make all necessary arrangements for the purpose.

The Board shall receive the fees paid by candidates for the Examination and, after paying thereout the emoluments of Examiners and all other necessary expenses for conducting the Examination and keeping in hand sufficient working balance for establishment and other charges, hand over the net balance to the University.

The Board shall keep a Register of schools permitted to present candidates for the School-leaving Examination. The schools that are on the list of registered schools maintained by the University and Government respectively on the 1st January, 1918, shall be included in the register to be kept as aforesaid by the Board, with the same conditions or limitations if any, subject to which they stand in the University and Government lists. Fresh applications for registration should be addressed to the Secretary to the Board, accompanied by such information as may be prescribed by the Board.

The Board may, at any time, and after due warning to the Managers, withdraw recognition from any school for failure to maintain the conditions of registration.

SCHOOL-LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The Examination will be held once a year at Bombay and at such other places as shall from time to time be determined by the Joint Board, commencing on the third Monday in March. It shall be competent to the Joint Board to hold one additional Examination, at some other convenient time in the year, for such candidates only as are qualified under the Regulations to appear at the March Examination of that calendar year. The first Examination shall be held in March, 1919.

A candidate for the School-leaving Examination must have completed sixteen years of age on or before the 1st of August next following.

Failure to pass the examination will not disqualify the candidate for again presenting himself at any subsequent School-leaving Examination on a new application being forwarded and a fresh fee paid.

ANSWERING OF PAPERS.

The candidates must answer the printed question papers in English except that questions in Sanskrit, Persian and Elementary Science may be answered either in English or in the vernacular at the option of the candidate, provided that such option is previously declared in the application to appear at the Examination.

The School-leaving Examination certificate will be accepted by the University of Bombay for the purposes of Matriculation, provided the candidate has passed at one and the same examination in English, an additional language, Arithmetic, Algebra and Geometry, History and Geography and Elementary Science.

The School-leaving Examination certificate will be accepted by Government for all

(Continued in Column 3).

Mr. Montagu's Indian Speeches.

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CONTENTS:—Speeches on the Indian Budget for 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, in the House of Commons. Irrigation and Railways; Indian High Courts Bill; The Government of India Bill; Liberalism and India; Indian Land Policy; First Visit to India; The Mesopotamian Commission and Indian Administration; Speech at Cambridgeshire.

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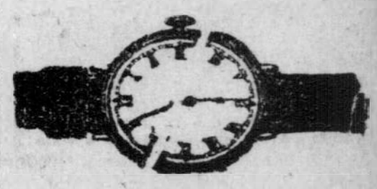

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BROACH CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

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SOCIETIES AND VILLAGE WORK.

The Broach District Co-operative Conference met in Broach on Monday under the presidency of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas. The president in the course of his address said:—

I am deeply grateful to you for the high honour that you have done me by electing me as President of to-day's Conference. All such conferences have been till now presided over either by the Divisional Commissioner or the District Collector and all the necessary arrangements in connection with the Conference were made by the Registrar and his staff. This, I believe, is the first Conference convened by the non-official co-operators in this division and though the Registrar's sympathy has been given in full yet, the directors of the Broach Central Bank and other non-official workers in the field deserve all congratulations for undertaking the responsible work of arranging this divisional co-operative Conference.

CO-OPERATION IN GUJARAT.

It is some thirteen years since the Government of India put the first Co-operative Societies Act on the statute book. Since then 294 co-operative societies, out of which, 268 are Agricultural Credit Societies, have been started in Gujarat. There has been a general impression that this movement has not proved as successful in Gujarat as in other parts of the Presidency. To find out what ground there is for this impression it is necessary to compare the number of societies started in Gujarat in proportion to the number of its villages with similar figures for the rest of the Presidency. It seems from the latest report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that in 33,364 villages of the five districts of Gujarat, there were 294 societies, that is, the percentage of societies was 8.5. In the rest of the presidency and I exclude Sind for the present the percentage is as low as 4.8 and if the city of Bombay with its 42 societies is included, the percentage comes upto 5.2. It will thus be seen that looking to the number of societies not only is Gujarat not behind the other parts of the presidency, but it gives us pleasure to say that it is ahead of all other parts. If you look at the progress of Gujarat since the amended Act 2 of 1912 was passed, we find that the progress is satisfactory. While there were 109 societies with a working capital of Rs. 4,89,595 in 1912, the number increased by about 275 per cent. and working capital by about 225 per cent. Examining the figures of each of the districts of this division we find that Broach heads with 22 per cent. while Panch Mahal is the most backward with 2 per cent. We must try to find out the causes of this unequal rate of progress in the districts of the same division, and to remedy any defects that are noticed. The progress of this movement depends almost entirely on ourselves. It is not advisable that we should count upon the assistance of Government officials for all time to come, for this is a movement for the good of the people and its management must ultimately come in the hands of the people. Unless the leading gentlemen of Ahmedabad and Panch Mahal come forward to help the movement in the spirit with which gentlemen in Khaira have come forward to work as honorary organisers, it is not unlikely that the movement will make headway in these districts. Our goal is to have one society for each village or for a group of villages were villages are small. That of course means time. But we must see that those who are fit and anxious to take advantage of this movement, are not debarred from doing so on account of the want of outside assistance.

THE OBSTACLE OF ILLITERACY.

The real progress of the movement, is not, as you all know to be measured by the number of societies registered under the act. The chief thing we have to keep in view is that the societies that exist have been organised on pure co-operative lines. The honorary organisors can render great service by inculcating the principles of co-operation in the minds of the members of the societies for so long as the bulk of our agriculturists are illiterate, it would not be possible to educate them by means of leaflets etc. What the honorary organisors can and ought to do is to ask the agriculturists of the villages in the neighbourhood of a well managed village society to come and see the work of that society and then to explain to them the principles on which the society is working. It is only thus that in the present condition of our illiteracy the knowledge of the principles of co-operation can be spread. We cannot afford to leave the progress of the movement to "Imitation" as the Burma Registrar says is being done in his province where a larger proportion of the population is literate. In this Presidency for some time to come the honorary organisors should not merely help in organising societies but in guiding them in their initial stages.

The removal of illiteracy of the agriculturists will indirectly help this movement. Any increase in the number of schools by the Government and private bodies is one way of removing the illiteracy of agriculturists. My friend Sir Vithaldas submitted proposals at the last Provincial Conference for educating the members of the managing committee of societies by what may be called the direct method. A committee has been appointed to consider the best way of carrying out these proposals and we shall feel thankful if those who are interested in this question will give us the advantage of their advise and assist us.

It is but natural that the attention of co-operators should in the first instance be directed to the establishment of agricultural credit societies but as the movement grows their energy should be directed to developing other sides of that movement so that the growth of the movement will instead of being one sided be a full one on all its sides.

Till 1899-1900 when Gujarat suffered from the greatest famine of the century our province was considered as one of the most productive parts of this country. Writers have compared its land to raw gold. Such a fruitful Province is likely to be flush with money. There is a general belief that owing to this reason and to large number of merchants in the Province, the agriculturist is able to get at a cheaper rate money that they require for agricultural improvements than in other parts of the Presidency, and, consequently, there is not likely to be a great demand for credit societies. However, true this may be of the richer parts of Kaira or of villages adjoining a big commercial city like Ahmedabad, it cannot be true of other districts or even of all the villages of Kaira and Ahmedabad. This supposition is borne out by the fact that a large number of societies has been started in Broach and Surat. If the honorary organisors can collect facts and figures to find out the needs of particular districts or groups of villages in a district they would be rendering an indirect service to the co-operative movement. Even where owing to money being free and easy no necessity is felt of a purely credit society it is not only possible but advisable to utilise cheap credit in starting non-credit societies for such purposes as purchase and sale of agricultural implements, seed and cattle insurance etc. The attention of workers in the field was buond to be directed to the development of the credit branch of the movement it is now high time that they should turn their attention to the development of other branches.

The primary societies have to depend to a very large extent on central Banks for financial assistance. A few guaranteeing Unions have been started to help the central bank and keep in control over the primary society and to assess the credit of the members. When this movement attains its full growth, we expect primary societies at the base, central banks in the centre with guaranteeing Unions connecting them and the provincial bank at the top.

REMOVING AGRICULTURAL INDEBTEDNESS.

Liquidation of existing debts of agriculturists is a problem that requires a full discussion here and a careful handling by the societies. It is felt that unless a member of a society is freed from the debt due to Sowkars he becomes indebted to two bodies instead of one. At the same time the work is so great that it will be practically impossible for the societies to undertake the liquidation of the existing debts of all the members. I shall thank you to take up the question and come to some decision as to whether the societies should not undertake to do this work unless they are financially strong enough to enable all the members to pay off their old Sowkar's debts or whether they should select approved members for such help and then gradually extend their work as they find convenient to do so.

CO-OPERATION v. COMPETITION.

Our well-known citizen Mr. Gandhy in a paper which he submitted for the last provincial conference laid very great stress on the moral side of the movement. The main difference between this movement and others such as agricultural banks for the improvement of the economic conditions is that the former is strong on its moral side while the latter is quite free from it. Had the scope of this movement been confined to the raising of the economic condition of the agriculturists I fear neither myself nor many of you would have taken the active interest in the movement that we are taking now. We all hope and trust that workers in this field will always keep in view the moral issue of the movement. At Poona I requested Mr. Gandhy to come and see our work; for sympathy of a great man like him will mean a great deal to the movement and I am sure after seeing the satisfactory progress of this movement he will not only have blessed it but would have agreed to work for it. This is a movement leading to intellectual and economic growth of those who join it. While competition is the watch-word of other business methods, brotherly love and fellow feeling are the watchwords of co-operation. While competition means "you or I," co-operation means "you and I." And this fellow-feeling can only come to those who have real love for this movement and its workers and it is only then that the workers in this field will begin to trust each other and help one another in the social and economic progress of their villages. Once co-operation has begun on a sound basis in a village people will come forward to co-operate in the common works of public utility, viz. village sanitation, village Panchayet and village extension school. A few of those who can take a broader view of affairs will be able to do useful work in local self-government in talukas and districts.

I strongly feel that the rate of progress of all movements of this country will depend largely on the rate at which we improve the physical, moral the economic, and social condition of our agriculturists who form the backbone of our country. It is therefore the duty of each and every true patriot to give a helping hand in this movement. It is only when we have a Raffaissen or a Plunkett in each district or Taluka that will lead the real salvation of the country. Then and then only shall we be able to realize to a certain extent the ideal laid down by a English poet in the following lines:—

"I dream'd in a dream, I saw a city invincible to the attacks of the whole of the rest of the earth.
I dream'd that was the new city of friends.
Nothing was greater there then the quality of robust love, it led the rest.
It was seen every hour, in the actions of the man of the city,
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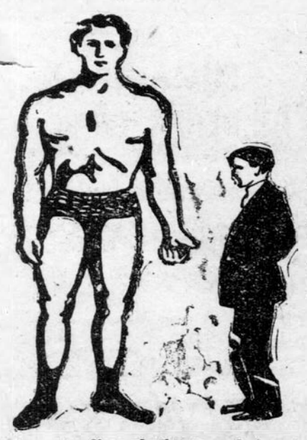

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PROPOSED CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION OF SENATE.

SUBSTANTIAL EXTENSION OF ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

NOMINATED SEATS REDUCED FROM 80 TO 30.

The Committee appointed by the Bombay University Senate on the 28th July, 1917, to consider in all their bearings the amendments of the Indian Universities Act proposed by Mr. Vishvanath P. Vaidya, have submitted the following report:—

The Committee, after careful consideration of the questions involved in the reference, have come to the conclusion that the time has arrived when the present constitution of the Senate in which 80 out of 100 Fellows are nominated by Government, 10 are elected by Registered Graduates and 10 are elected by the Faculties should be altered in the direction of a substantial extension of the elective principle. They also consider that the presence of persons following the profession of education should be secured on the Senate also by election and not mainly by nomination as at present. They further are of opinion that it is desirable to create more public interest in the working of the University by inviting public bodies like the Bombay Municipal Corporation, Chamber of Commerce Mill-owners' Association and the like to elect a certain proportion of the Senate. The question of the distribution of the numbers to be elected among the different constituencies naturally gave rise to considerable differences of opinion, but the Committee have by a substantial majority decided to recommend the following distribution of the total strength of 100 Fellows, exclusive of the *ex-officio* Fellows:—

Election.	
(1) By College Professors, Assistant Professors and Lecturers	25
(2) By Head Masters of Registered Schools	5
(3) By Registered Graduates	20
(4) By Faculties	10
(5) By Public Bodies	10
	70
Nomination.	
By Government	30
Total	100

CONSTITUENCIES.

The Commitee consider that except in the case of Faculties the persons to be elected by any of the constituencies should be members of the constituency making the election. The Committee think that it should be left to the Senate to determine by regulations (1) the number of Fellows to be elected by each Faculty and the qualifications of the persons to be elected by them, and (2) the conditions, if any, as to the standing of persons to be elected by constituencies (1) and (2).

As under the above scheme 30 Fellows following the profession of education would be secured by election, the Committee are of opinion that the restriction at present imposed [Section 6 (4) of the Act] on the election by Faculties and nominations by Government is unnecessary and should be removed.

The Committee are of opinion that the persons elected as above should become members of the Senate by virtue of such election and that no approval of such election be required. They therefore recommend that the provision of Section 6 (3) be repealed.

TWO ELECTIONS TO FILL VACANCIES.

The Committee recommend that two elections during the year be held to fill vacancies among the elected Fellows. At present the elections are held generally in the beginning of the year and any vacancies occurring after the date of the elections cannot be filled up till the next year; while any vacancies among the nominated members are filled up from time to time as such vacancies occur. The inconvenience of the present system will obviously be more strikingly felt when under the proposed scheme 70 Fellows will be elected. The Committee therefore recommend that any vacancies among elected Fellows occurring between the 1st of January and 30th of June be filled in by elections to be held in July following and those occurring between 1st of July and 31st of December be filled in by elections to be held in January following.

REGISTRATION OF GRADUATES.

The Committee very carefully considered the present conditions of registration of Graduates and they are of opinion that the following alterations are desirable to be made therein:—

(a) Any person who has taken the degree of Doctor or Master, and any Graduate in any Faculty of not less than 5 years' standing, be entitled to registration.

(b) The registration should be once and for all on payment of a fixed fee, and the present system of yearly fee should be abolished. The Committee recommend that a person should be entitled to permanent registration on payment of a fee of Rs. 15 once for all at any time after he becomes qualified for registration.

The Committee have made the above recommendations with regard to the conditions obtaining in this University and this Presidency. They are not in a position to say whether exactly the same recommendations may be acceptable or desirable with regard to other Universities governed by the Universities Act. The Committee therefore recommend to the Senate to represent to the Bombay Government as well as the Government of India that the above changes in the constitution of the Senate are considered desirable and necessary to be adopted with regard to this University and that necessary measures be taken to avoid any delay in their adoption because of any difficulties peculiar to conditions obtaining in other Provinces.

MEETING OF UNIVERSITY SENATE.

At the meeting of the Senate to be held in the Hall of the University on Friday, the 23rd instant Dr. N. A. F. Moos will move that, as recommended by the Syndicate, Mr. G. H. Thiselton-Dyer, be assigned to the Faculty of Science.

At the same meeting consideration will be given, among other things, to an offer of Rs. 10,000 in War Loan Securities from Mr. Hansraj Pragji Thackersey for the foundation of two Scholarships for the encouragement of the study of Science bearing the name of his father, the late Mr. Pragji Thackersey Moolji, to be awarded annually at the B. Sc. and B. A. Examinations.

Sir Narayan G. Chandavarkar will move that the Report and draft regulations submitted by the Committee appointed by the Senate to drafft regulations to give effect to the scheme of a Joint Board for conducting the Matriculation and School Final Examinations be approved and adopted.

The report of the Syndicate and other papers with regard to the application from the Chairman, Managing Committee, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat, for the affiliation of the Surat Arts College, will then be considered.

AMENDMENT OF UNIVERSITY ACT.

The Hon. Principal R. P. Paranjpye will move that the Report of the Committee appointed by the Senate to consider in all their bearings the amendments of the Indian Universities Act be approved and adopted and that the Government of Bombay be requested to move the Government of India to take steps for the amendment of the Indian Universities Act in so far as this University is concerned on the lines laid down in the Committee's Report.

Regarding the scheme for a School of Economics and Sociology prepared by the Syndicate, Dr. Harold H. Mann has given notice of his intention to move that the report of the Committee and the revised scheme submitted therewith be approved and adopted and that effect be given to the scheme when suitable persons are available for the Professorships or other appointments referred to therein.

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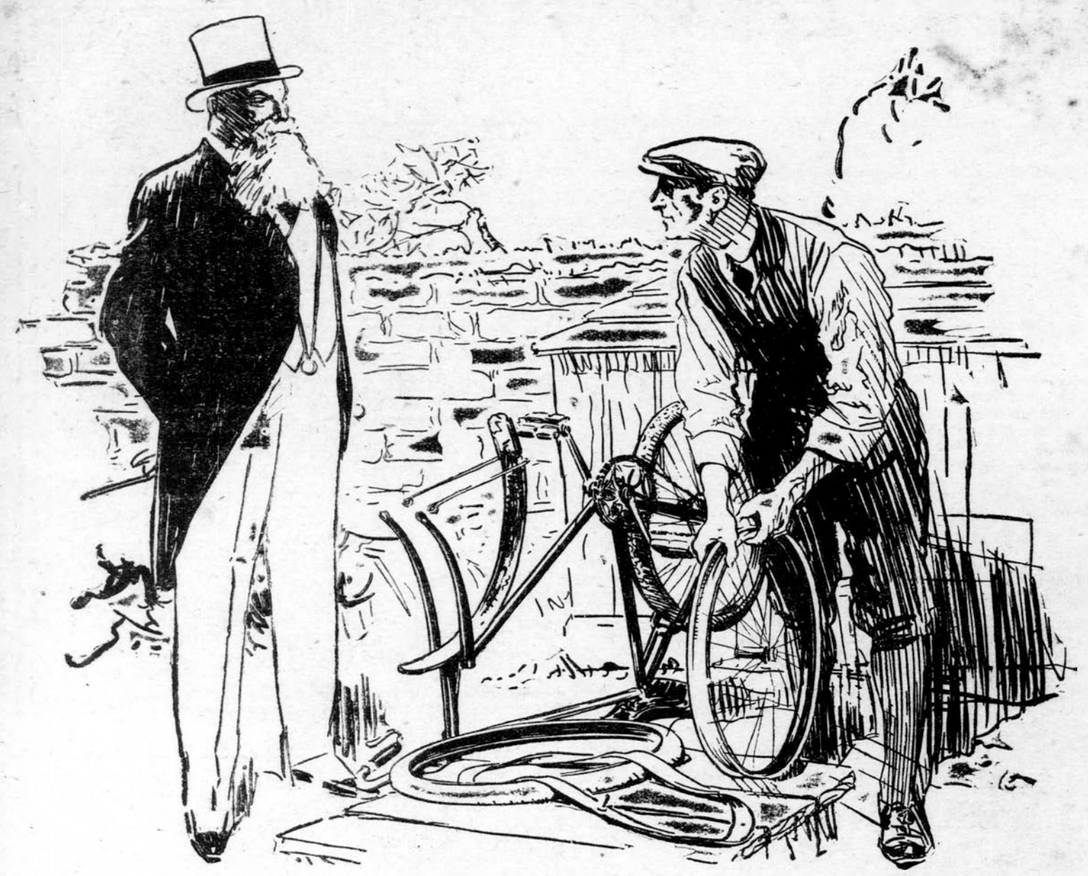

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